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THE MUSE.

THE WORTH OF WOMEN.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

Honored be woman! she beams on the sight,
Graceful and fair, like a being of light;
Scatters around her, wherever she strays,
Roses of bliss on our thorn covered ways;
Rords of Paradise sent from above,
To be gathered and twined on a garland of love.

Man, on passion's stormy ocean,
Tossed by surges mountains high,
Courts the hurricane's commotion,
Spurns at reason's feeble cry.
Lead the tempest roars around him,
Louder still it roars within,
Flashing lights of hope confound him,
Stuns with life's incessant din.

Woman invites him, with bliss in her smile,
To cease from his toil and no happy while;
Whispering woningly—come to my bower—
Go not in search of the phantom of power—
Honor and wealth are illusory—come!
Happiness dwells in the temples of home.

Man, with fury stern and savage,
Perseveres his brother mad,
Reckless, if he bless or ravage,
Action, action—still his plea.
Now creating—now destroying;
Ceaseless wishes tear his breast,
Ever seeking, ne'er enjoying;
Still to be but never blest.

Woman contented in silent repose,
Enjoys in its beauty, lifes flower as it blows,
And waters and tends it with innocent heart,
Far richer than man, with his treasure of art;
And wiser by far in the circles confined,
Than he with his science and lights of the mind.

Cold! to himself sufficing,
Man disdains the gentle arts,
Knoweth not the bliss arising
From the interchange of hearts.
Slowly through the bosom stealing,
Flows the genial current on,
Till by age's frost congealing,
It is hardened into stone.

She like the harp that instinctively rings,
As the night breathing zephyr soft sighs on the strings,
Responds to each impulse with steady reply,
Whether sorrow or pleasure her sympathy try;
And tear drops and smiles on her countenance play,
Like sunshine and shower of a morning in May.

Through the range of man's dominion,
Terror is the ruling word—
And the standard of opinion
Is the temper of the sword,
Strife exults, and pity blushing,
From the scene departing flies,
Where to battle madly rushing,
Brother upon brother dies.

Woman commands with a milder control—
She rules by enchantment the realms of the soul,
As she glances around in the light of her smile,
The war of the passions is hushed for awhile;
And discord, content from his anger to cease,
Reposes entranced on the pillows of peace.

THE DIVINING ROD.

But few of our readers, we venture to say, have witnessed the effect of the Divining Rod, or the art of discovering water courses under the surface of the earth, by means of green rod cut from the peach, hazel, or cherry tree. There is a good deal of philosophy about the matter, which we have not the time to enter into, and so content the reader with the following practical facts, of the truth of which he may rest assured as fully as he is of his own corporeal existence.—We extract from the Delaware Journal:

"Any person may discover whether or not he has the power of a water-finder by the following experiments: Let him cut a branch of peach or cherry tree, having a fork with two twigs of a length and thickness nearly equal, and slender enough to be quite flexible. If formed correctly it will nearly represent the letter Y. Let him take the twigs, one in his right hand and one in his left, and hold it so that the main branch, where the fork begins, shall be uppermost and nearly perpendicular to the earth, but a little inclined forward. Holding it in this position, let him walk slowly and carefully over the ground where water is to be sought for; and *if the body of the operator be a good galvanic conductor*, the wand, when over a vein of water that is near the surface, will be drawn forward and downward with considerable force; and if the vein be large it will point directly down to the earth. The causes of this phenomenon being natural, and invariable as the principle of gravitation, water will *always* be found near the surface of the earth when thus indicated by the divining rod than in other places.

Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper; not from me I'm sure. No my[l]dear, for I don't perceive that you've *lost* any!

To Dairymen.—Dairymen who want to increase their stock of milk four fold are advised to add water sufficient to produce the requisite quantity.

To The People.—People who want to increase their amount of money four fold are advised to add paper sufficient to produce the requisite quantity.—New Lisbon Patriot.

GEN. JACKSON.—A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman relates the following anecdote of General Jackson and the editor of the Globe.

Amid the ingratitude and selfishness that encounter us daily, it is grateful and refreshing to meet occasionally with an oasis in the moral desert, and to find a magnanimous and generous act, especially in one who has encounted much of the selfishness and malignity of the world.

Gen Jackson, in consequence of indorsing for several friends to a large amount, became somewhat embarrassed, from the necessity that devolved upon him to pay the amount. Some years ago, he endorsed paper to the amount of $40,000; the principal was unable to pay it; the General at once sold a favorite farm near Nashville, and once paid the amount.

The recent endorsement, embarrassed and annoyed him to some extent. F. P. Blair, Esq. of the Globe, having heard of the General's difficulty, addressed him a letter, informing him that he had $10,000 unemployed, and that if he wished the use of it, he should command it as long as he needed it. That the General had long been his friend, and sustained him in the time of need; and that he, (Blair,) cherished high veneration, and the warmest attachment to the aged chief—and that if General Jackson would accept the loan, it would afford Blair the greatest happiness. The General replied informing him that he needed the money to pay a security debt, and accepted the loan.

Blair has done himself much credit in this affair, and he must enjoy great pleasure in the consciousness of having performed so sacred a duty in one of the best and greatest men the world ever knew.

Blair preserved this affair a profound secret, but Gen. Jackson could not let such a generous act remain covered up a moment, but at once spoke of it. The General has valuable property, but the security debt referred to, rendered it necessary for him to have a loan.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A secret Anti-Tyler Man.—'Hurrah for Tyler,' shouted an admirer of the great patriot last evening.

'To the devil! bob the whole breed, seed and generation of 'em,' shouted an Irishman who was present.

'Hallo, old shillelah!' said the other, 'arn't you a Tyler man?'

'Arn't I a Tyler man?' said the Irishman, 'is a monkey a masther of arte, I'd like to know? No, I'm no Tyler man, nor sorra a one of the family, boys or girls iver was, barrin' me father, Lord rest his sowl, and did'nt he lull off a house and get kilt at the business. And when he was dyin didn't he call me to him and say, 'Mickey, avic,' sis he, 'be a good boy,' sis he—and the tears began to run down his cheeks like bails down a tin pan alley, or water down the falls of Niagara—I will, sis I. 'Pay Peggy Mullowney the fifteen pince I owe her for three gallons of whiskey.' I will, father, agra, sis I, and pay Father McFay for saying three masses for me sowl, what I'm towld is glory,' sis he. Troth I'll do that too, father, sis I, if I was to lose Katty and the chaichher for it. 'I'm getting wake, (weak) Mickey,' sis he, 'and I've only a few more words to say—my coorse, for the honor of the family, you'll never forgit the owld fight between the Mclutirss and us!' Niver, sis I, while there's a drop of the blood of the O'Doherty's in me vanes. 'Niver let one of them away from a fair or market without laying a stick to his head,' sis he, and here me father's breathing became short, and he had just time to say before he closed his eyes forever, 'Mickey, Mickey bury me daciut—chase my gintale business you like; but in the army, turn trasher, or even become a tailor, but niver, *niver be a liler nor a liler's man!* You see what it brought me to. With these words on his lips the poor owld man died off; that's the raison I registhered a vow niver to be a Tyler man, and I niver will while grass grows or wather runs.

Animal Magnetism.—The editor of the Utica Gazette recently left Utica, and went to New Hartford to test the truth of this new science. He says that before he left home, he made an effigy, and placed it in the front room of his house. On his arrival at Hartford, Miss Morehouse was magnetised, and the editor put in communication with her. He took her in imagination, threw the air, to Utica and alighted before a window commanding a view of the effigy, when she immediately commenced laughing and on being asked what pleased her, she replied —"That effigy! It looks like something to scare away the crows!" The consequence of the editor's experiments was, that he returned home, perfectly satisfied that the science of Animal Magnetism is no humbug.

DEER STALKING.

One of the objects of the Queen's late visit to Scotland, was to give Prince Albert a chance to have some deer stalking, of which an account is given in Scott's Waverly. His wish was gratified at the Marquis of Breadalbane's among the Highlands of Argyleshire. In the cleared centre of a forest, surrounded by hills, the Prince and his friends assembled. A line of circumvallation was formed, describing a circle of which each part was about three miles from the centre, where the Prince was. This line was formed by about 300 men, who knew the country well, and the object was, by gradually narrowing this circle, shooting all the while to frighten the deer, to drive them into the centre. This was done, and the Prince shot about 17 deer. He also killed several head of game, and the whole were carried down the lawn in front of Taymouth Castle for the Queen to see. This execution, does not prove any great skill on the part of the Prince as a shot. In point of fact, not one shot was fired during the whole day, except by him. He was attended by two game keepers, and the Marquis of Breadalbane. He had six double barrelled guns which were reloaded as fast as he discharged them, the Marquis handing each gun to him as he wanted it, and there was no great art required to kill 17 deer out of 200 that were driven close to him, nor to bag a few head of game when some acres had been strictly preserved for some time before. The Price would make a poor show alongside of some of our candle snuffing, rifle-shooting western boys.—*Post and Chron.*

To Keep Sweet Potatoes during Winter.—The committee of an Agricultural Society in South Carolina says: Our plan to preserve potatoes is simple. Making a circular bed, eight or nine feet in diameter, on which we place pine straw or corn stalks, in the centre of which we set up a plank tube with a great many holes bored in its side, around which tube we pile up our potatoes until the cone is completed within a few inches of the top of the tube, when we cover them up with straw, or corn stalks, and lastly with earth four or five inches thick. The tube may be closed in frosty weather by a wisp of straw; during mild weather it may be opened, in order to allow the gas arising from decayed bruised potatoes to escape. With this and the addition of a temporary shelter, we have always succeeded in saving potatoes.

A Spirited Woman in France.—The celebrated American Vespucena has got into a difficulty with the French Custom house, owing to the disagreeable manner in which they perform their duties. She arrived at St. Malo, in the Southampton steamer.—When the Custom House officer presented himself and intimated the necessity of her being searched, she peremptorily refused to submit to any such degradation. The other replied that she was liable to be searched by a woman, and that they would employ force if necessary. The lady drew out a pair of pistols, and again declared that she would resist any attempt at search. She then wrote to the Sub-Prefect, the Director of the Customs being absent reminding of the attention due to women. He went on board, but said he could do nothing; and, the Florentine, resolved not to submit to a search, returned to England.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We have seen but two proposed as yet for United States Senator, by the Democratic papers of this state. The name of Robert Dale Owen, Esq. was pressed by the Evansville States-man, but Mr. Owen promptly declined being considered a candidate in opposition to Gen. Howard. Every Democratic paper we receive goes in decidedly for him. With such a man, our party will have nothing to fear in the contest for Senator. They will be united upon him to a man, and we have no doubt but he will receive the votes of several Whig members. There could not be an individual selected in our ranks, whose election would give more general satisfaction to the Democracy of Indiana, than that of Gen. Howard. His election will be received with joy by every Democrat in the state.—*Paoli American.*

Loss of Steamer Merchant and loss of life.—The New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. contain accounts of the total loss in a gale of wind, of the steamer Merchant, bound from that port for Galveston, Texas, together with the loss of eight of her crew and passengers. On the next day, during a gale, she sprung a leak; and on the morning of the 4th, before day-light, she was run ashore, upon an uninhabited island; with five feet water in the hold. She was not long in this situation, before she was broken up by the violence of the waves; most of the passengers, including all the ladies and children, were floated off on the upper deck, and reached the shore in safety. Several remained upon the engine part of the wreck, and were next day rescued by a schooner. The steamer and cargo (a valuable one) a total loss, without insurance.

A most singular circumstance occurred just as the vessel struck. A young man from New Orleans, named Jonah W. Baker, a passenger, had been observed to be exceedingly agitated, and was heard audibly praying, calling on his Maker fervurvey and forgiveness. Just at this juncture, he drew a pistol and firing, killed a fellow-passenger dead; and then drawing another shot himself also dead. The name of the passenger killed was not known. It was impossible for those who observed it to say whether the shooting of his fellow passenger was accidental or whether it had been mutually agreed upon between them to die in that way in preference to being drowned.—*Balt. Sun.*

The great Transparency.—Mr. Clay's retreat from the Senate was heralded by himself as a retirement to the peaceful shades of Ashland, for the repose and seclusion of which he had been pining so long, and which had always afforded him in consequence of the pressing calls of public duty. But he was resolved to be huddled no longer, and with tearful eyes bid adieu to his public associates. This occurred on the last day of March. The next day, the 1st of April, (All Fool's day) we find him publishing an abusive letter against the man who occupied the Chair he had been intriguing for ever since his bargain with Adams. This was peaceful retirement with a vengeance!

The day after his resignation he commenced a war upon President Tyler, which he very well knew (and it was so designed) would continue to rage with increasing fury until the autumn of 1844.

We next find him shaving the President in a three hour's speech at the 'white virgin heifer barbecue' in Lexington.

We next see him 'stumping it' in Ohio, and accepting an invitation to perambulate the State of Indiana as soon as he turned the tide in the 'Buckeye State.'

After subduing Indiana, we learn that he is to be taken to Michigan, and we see that the Detroit Whigs are maturing arrangements for his reception. He will doubtless 'stump it' in every State in the Union. He is a real 'old coon.' Reader, is not Mr. Clay's retirement to the shades of Ashland a perfect transparency!—*Madisonian.*

Important to Painters.—It is stated in Liebig's Chemistry that the dearest called painter's color, is unknown in all manufactories of white lead in which the workmen are accustomed to take as a preventative sulphuric acid lemonade (a solution of sugar rendered acid by sulphuric acid.)

A Keen Boy.—At the time of the late excitement of Nauvoo, a man rode up and enquired of a boy where Joe Smith was, thinking to pump the boy thereby and arrest Smith through the information. The boy replied that the prophet had ascended to heaven on Horace Smith's white horse, and he was just preparing a title to send his dinner to him! The man put spurs to his horse, and rode off, saying there was no finding out any thing by a Mormon.—*Cincinnati Mic.*

EXPIATION.

A TALE.

BY THE EDITOR OF BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

[*Continued from last week.*]

It was Sabbath, but Margaret Burnside was not in the kirk. The congregation had risen to join in prayer, when the great door was thrown open, and a woman, appareled as for the house of worship, but wild and ghastly in her face and eyes as a maniac hunted by evil spirits, burst in upon the service, and, with uplifted hands, beseeching the man of God to forgive her irreverent entrance, for that the foulest and most unnatural murder had been done, and that her own eyes had seen the corpse of Margaret Burnside lying on the moor in a pool of blood! The congregation gave one groan, and then an outcry as if the roof of the kirk had been toppling over their heads. All cheeks waxed white, women fainted, and the firmest heart quaked with terror and pity, as once and again the affrighted witnesses, in the same words described the horrid spectacle, and then rushed out into the open air, followed by hundreds, who for some minutes had been palsy stricken; and now the kirkyard was all in a tumult round the body of her who lay in a swoon. In the midst of that dreadful torment there were voices crying aloud that the poor woman was mad, and that such horror could not be beneath the sun; for such a perpetration on the Sabbath day, and first heard of just as the prayers of his people were about to ascend to the Father of all mercies shocked belief, and doubt struggled with despair as in the helpless shudderings of some dream of blood. The crowd were at last prevailed on by their pastor to disperse, and sit down on the tombstones, and water being sprinkled over the face of her who still lay in that mortal swoon, and the air suffered to circulate freely round her, she again opened her eyes, and raising herself on her elbow, stared on the multitude all gathered there so wan and silent, and shrieked out, 'The day of Judgment! The day of judgment!'

The aged minister raised her on her feet, and led her to a grave, on which she sat down and hid her face on his knees. 'O that I should have lived to see the day—but dreadful are the decrees of the most High—and she whom we all loved has been cruelly murdered! Carry me with you, people, and I will show you where lies the corpse.'

'Where—where is Ludovic Adamson?' cried a hoarse voice which none there ever heard before; and all eyes were turned in one direction; but none knew who had spoken, and all again was hush. Then all at once a hundred voices repeated the same words 'Where—where is Ludovic Adamson?' and there was no reply. Then, indeed, was the kirkyard in an angry and wrathful ferment, and men looked for into each father's eyes for confirmation of their suspicions.—And there was whispering about things, that, though in themselves light as air, seemed now charged with hideous import; and then arose sacred appeals to Heaven's eternal justice, horribly mingled with oaths and curses; and all the crowd, springing to their feet, and all the crowd, springing to their feet pronounced, that no other but he could be the murderer!

It was remembered now, that for months past Margaret Burnside had often looked melancholy—that her visits had been less frequent to Moorside; and one person in the crowd said, that a few weeks ago she had come upon them suddenly in a retired place, when Margaret was weeping bitterly, and Ludovic tossing his arms, seemingly in wrath and distraction. All agreed that of late he had led a disturbed and reckless life and that something dark and suspicious had hung about him, wherever he went, as if he were haunted by an evil conscience. But did not strange men sometimes pass through the Moor—squalid mendicants, robber-like, from the far off city—one by one, seemingly belonging to the same gang—with bludgeons in their hands—half-naked, and often drunken in their hunger, as at the doors of lonesome houses they demanded alms; or more like fanfoots than beggars, with stern gestures, rising up from the ditches, on the wayside, stopped the frightened women and children going upon errands and thanklessly received pence from the pouch. One of them must have been the murderer! But then again, the whole tide of suspicion would set in upon Ludovic—her lover; for the darker and more dreadful the guilt, the more will come to it to the fears of the imagination when its waking dreams are floating in blood. A tall figure came forward from the porch; all was silence when the congregation be held the father of the suspected criminal.—He stood still as a tree in a calm day—his trunk, limbs, moved not—and his gray head was uncovered. He then stretched out his arm, not in supplication, but in a commanding attitude, and essayed to speak; but his white lips quivered, and his tongue refused its office. At last, almost fiercely, he utter ed, 'Who dares denounce my son?' and like the growing thunder, the crowd cried, 'All —all—he is the murderer!' Some said that the old man smiled; but it could have been but convulsion of the features—outraged nature's wrung out and writhing expression of disdain, to show how a father's love brooks the cruelty of foolish fabehood and injustice.

Men, women, and children—all whom grief and horror had not made helpless—moved away toward the Moor, the woman who had seen the sight leading the way; for now her whole strength had returned to her and she was drawn and driven by an irresistible passion to look again at what had almost destroyed her judgment. Now they were miles from the kirk, and over some brushwood, at the edge of a morass some distance from the common footpath, crows and ravens flapping suddenly out of the cover, sailed away with a savage scrank along a range of cliffs. The whole multitude stood stock-still at that carrion sound. The guide said shudderingly, in a lowvoice, 'See, see—that is her mantle'; and there indeed Margaret lay all in a heap, maimed, mangled, murdered, with a hundred gashes. The corpse seemed as if it had been baked in frost, and was embedded in coagulated blood. Shreds and patches of her dress, torn away from her bosom, bestrewed the bushes—for many yards round about, there had been trampling of feet, and a long lock of hair had been torn from her temples, with the dews yet unmelted on it, was lying upon a plant of broom, away from the corpse. The first to lift the body from the horrid bed was Gilbert Adamson. He had long been familiar with death in all its ghastliness and all had now looked on him, forgetting for the moment that he was the father of the murderer, to perform the task from which they recoiled in horror. Resting on one knee, he placed the corpse on the other—and who could have believed, that even the most cruel death could have wrought such a change on a face once so beautiful! All was distortion—and terrible it was to see the dim glazed eyes, fixedly open, and the orbs insensible to the strong sun that smote her face white as snow among the streaks as it left by bloody fingers! Her throat was all discolored—and a silk handkerchief twisted into a cord, that had manifestly been used in the murder, was of a redder hue than when it had veiled her breast. No one knows what horror his eyes are able to look on, till they are tried. A circle of stupified gazers was drawn by a horrid fascination closer and closer round the corpse —and women stood there holding children by the hands, and fainted not, but observed the sight, and shuddered without shrieking, and stood there all as dumb as ghosts.—But the body was now borne along by many hands—at first none knew in what direction, till many voices uttered, 'To Moorside—to Moorside'—and in an hour it was laid on a bed in which Margaret Burnside had so often slept with her beloved little Ann in her bosom.

The hand of some one had thrown a cloth over the corpse. The room was filled with people—but all their power and capacity of horror had been exhausted—and the silence was now almost like that which attends a natural death, when all the neighbors are assembled for the funeral. Ann, with little Ann beside her, kneeled at the bed, nor feared to lean her head close to the covered corpse—sobbing out syllables that showed how passionately she prayed—and that she and her little niece—and, oh! for that unhappy father—were delivering themselves up into the hands of God. That father knelt not—neither did he sit down—nor move—nor groan—but stood at the foot of the bed, with arms folded almost sternly—and with eyes fixed on the sheet, in which there seemed to be neither ruth nor dread—but only an austere composure, which, were it indeed but resignation to that dismal decree of Providence, had been most sublime—but who can see into the heart of a man either righteous or wicked, and know what may be passing there, breathed from the gates of heaven or of hell?

Soon as the body had been found, shepherds and herds and herdsmen, fleet of foot as the deer, had set off to scour the country far and wide, hill and glen, mountain and morass, moor and wood, for the murderer.—If he be on the face of the earth, and not self-plunged in despairing suicide into some quagmire, he will be found; and all the population of many districts are now stout, and precipices are climb till now brushed but by the falcons. A figure, like that of a man, is seen by some of the hunters from a hill lying among the stones by the side of a solitary loch. They separate, and descend upon him, and then gathering in, they behold the man whom they seek; Ludovic Adamson, the murderer.

His face is pale and haggard—yet flushed as if by a fever centred in his heart. That is no dress for the Sabbath day; soiled and savage looking; and giving to the eyes that search an assurance of guilt. He starts to his feet, as they think, like some wild beast surprised in his lair, and gathering itself up to fight or fly. But—strange enormity—a Bible in his hand! And the shepherd who first seized him taking the book out of his grasp, looks into the page, and reads, 'Whoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be surely shed.' On a leaf is written, in her own well known hand, 'The gift of Margaret Burnside!' Not a word is said by the captors; they offer no needless violence; no insignities; but answer all inquiries of surprise and astonishment (If can you so young be so hardened in wickedness!) by a stern silence, and upbraiding eyes, that like daggers must stab his heart. At last he walks doggedly and sullenly along and refuses to speak; yet his tread is firm; there is no want of composure in his face; now that the first passion of fear or anger has left it; and now that they have the murderer in their clutch, some begin almost to pity him, and others to believe, or at least to hope, that he may be innocent. As yet they have said not a word of the crime of which they accuse him, but let him try to master the expression of his voice and eyes as he may, guilt is in those stealthy glances; guilt is in those reckless tones. And why does he seek to hide his right hand in his bosom?—And whatever he may affect to say; they ask him not; most certainly that stain on his shirt collar is blood. But now they are at Moorside.

There is still a great crowd all round about the house; in the garden; and at the door; and a troubled cry announces that the criminal has been taken and is close at hand.—His father meets him at the gate; and, kneeling down, holds up his clasped hands and says, 'My son, if thou art guilty, confess and die.' The criminal angrily waves his father aside, and walks toward the door. 'Fools! fools! what mean ye by this? What crime has been committed? And how dare ye to think me the criminal? Am I like a murderer?' We never spoke to him of the murder! cried one of the men who now held him by the arms; and all assembled then exclaimed, 'Guilty, guilty; that one word will hang him! O, pity, pity, for his father and poor sister; this will break their hearts!' Appalled, yet firm of foot, the prisoner forced his way into the house, and turning, in his confusion into the chamber on the left there he beheld the corpse of the murdered on the bed; for the sheet had been removed; as yet not laid out, and disfigured and deformed just as she had been found on the moor, in the same missshapen heap of death! One long, insane glare —one shriek, as if all his heart strings at once had burst—and then down fell the strong man on the floor like lead. One trial was passed which no human hardihood could endure—another, and yet another, awaits him; but there he will bear as the guilty have often borne them, and the most searching eye shall not see him quail at the bar or on the scaffold.

They lifted the stricken wretch from the floor, placed him in a chair, and held him upright, till he should revive from the fit.—And he soon did revive; for health flowed in all his veins, and he had the strength of a giant. But when his senses returned there was none to pity him; for the shock had given an expression of guilty horror to all his looks, and, like a man walking in his sleep under the temptation of some dreadful dream he moved with fixed eyes toward the bed, and looked at the corpse, gobbled in hideous laughter, and then wept and tore his hair like a distracted woman or child. Then he stood and down sunk—would kiss the face but shuddered back, and, covering his eyes with his hands, uttered such a groan as is sometimes heard rending the sinner's breast when the avenging furies are upon him in his dreams. All who heard it felt that he was guilty; and there was a fierce cry through the room of, 'Make him touch the body, and if he be the murderer, it will bleed!'

'Fear not, Ludovic, to touch it, my boy,' said his father, 'blood afresh it will not, for thou art innocent; and savage though now they be who once were proud to be thy friends even they will believe thine guiltless, when the corpse refuses to bear witness against thee, and not a drop leaves its quiet heart!' But, his son spake not a word, nor did he seem to know that his father had spoken, but he suffered himself to be led passively toward the bed. One of the bystanders took his hand and placed it on the naked breast when out of the corners of the teeth-clenched mouth, and out of the swolled nostrils, two or three blood-drops vizibly oozed, and a sort of shrieking about declared the sacred faith of all the crowd in the dreadful ordeal, 'What body is this! 'tis all over blood!' said the prisoner, looking with an idiot vacancy on the faces that surround him. But now the sheriff of the county entered the room, along with some officers of justice, and he was spared any further shocks from that old saving superstition. His wrists were soon after manacled. These were all the words he had uttered since he recovered from the fit; and he seemed now in a state of stupor.

Ludovic Adamson, after examination of witnesses who crowded against him from many unexpected quarters, was committed that very Sabbath night to prison on a charge of murder. On the Tuesday following, the remains of Margaret Burnside were interred. All the parish was at the funeral. In Scotland it is not customary for females to join in the last simple ceremonies of death.—But in this case they did, all her scholars, in the same white dresses which they used to walk, with her at their head into the kirk on Sabbaths, followed the bier. Alice and little Ann were there, nearest the coffin, and the father of him who had wrought all this woe one of its supporters, the head of the murdered girl rested, it might be said, on his shoulder—but none can know the strength which God gives to his servants—and all present felt for him, as he walked steadily under that dismal burden, a pity, and even an affection, which they had been unable to yield to him ere he had been so sorely tried. The ladies from the castle were among the mourners, and stood by the open grave. A sunnier day had never shone from heaven, and that very grave itself partook of the brightness, as the coffin—with the gilt letters 'Margaret Burnside, Aged 18'—was let down. & in the darkness below disappeared. No flowers were sprinkled there—nor afterwards planted on the turf—vain offerings of unavailing sorrow! But in that nook, beside the bodies of her poor parents, she was left for the grass to grow over the other humble dead, and nothing but the very simplest headstone was placed there, with a sentence from Scripture below the name. There was less weeping, less sobbing than at any other funeral; for as unto us mercies ruled the skies, all believed that she was there—all knew it just as if the gates of heaven had opened and showed her a white robed spirit at the right hand of the throne. And why should any useful lamentation have been wailed over the senseless dust? But on the way home over the hills, and in the hush of evening beside their hearth, and in the stillness of the night on their beds; all young and old, all did nothing but weep!

For weeks, such was the pity, grief, and awe inspired by this portentous crime and lamentable calamity, that all the domestic ongoings in all the houses far and wide, were melancholy and mournful, as if the country had been fearing a visitation of the plague. Sin, it was felt, had brought not only sorrow on the parish, but shame that ages would not wipe away; and strangers, as they travelled through the moor would point to the place where the foulest murder had been committed in the annals of crime. As for the family of Moorside, the daughter, led their boundless compassion, though no eye had seen her since the funeral; but people in speaking of the father, would still shake their heads, and put their fingers to their lips, and say one to another in whispers, that Gilbert Adamson had once been a bold, bad man; that his religion, in spite of all his repulsive austerity, were not the aspect of truth; and that had he held a stricter and a stronger hand on the errors of his misguided son, this foul deed had not been perpetrated, nor that wretched sinner's soul given to perdition. Yet others had gentler and humaner thoughts. They remembered him walking along. God supported, beneath the bier; and feared to look on that head, formerly grizzled, but now quite grey, when on the very first sabbath after the murder he took his place in the elder's seat, and was able to stand up, along with the rest of the congregation when the minister prayed for peace to his soul, and hoped for the deliverance out of jeopardy of him now lying in bonds. A low Amen went all round the kirk at these words; for the most hopeless called to mind that maxim of law, equity and justice, that every man under accusation of crime should be held innocent until he is proved to be guilty. Nay, a human tribunal might condemn him, and yet might he stand acquitted before the tribunal of God.

There were various accounts of the behaviour of the prisoner. Some said he was desperately hardened—others, sunk in sullen apathy and indifference; and one or two persons belonging to the parish who had seen him, declared that he seemed not to

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THE MUSE.

THE WORTH OF WOMEN.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

Honored be woman! she beams on the sight,
Graceful and fair, like a being of light;
Scatters around her, wherever she strays,
Roses of bliss on our thorn covered ways;
Roses of Paradise sent from above,
To be gathered and twined in a garland of love.

Man, on passion's stormy ocean,
Tossed by surges mountains high,
Courts the hurricane's commotion,
Spurns at reason's feeble cry.
Loud the tempest roars around him,
Louder still it roars within,
Flashing lights of hope confound him,
Stuns with life's incessant din.

Woman invites him, with bliss in her smile,
To cease from his toil and be happy awhile:
Whispering wooingly—come to my bower—
Go not in search of the phantom of power—
Honor and wealth are illusory—come!
Happiness dwells in the temples of home.

Man, with fury stern and savage,
Persecutes his brother man,
Reckless, if he bless or ravage,
Action action—still his plan.
Now creating—now destroying;
Ceaseless wishes tear his breas',
Ever seeking, ne'er enjoying;
Still to be but never blest.

Woman contented in silent repose,
Enjoys in its beauty, lifes flower as it blows,
And waters and tends it with innocent heart,
Far richer than man, with his treasure of art;
And wiser by far in the circles confined,
Than he with his science and lights of the mind.

Coldly to himself sufficing,
Man disdains the gentle arts,
Knoweth not the bliss arising
From the interchange of hearts.
Slowly through the bosom stealing,
Flows the genial current on,
Till by age's frost congealing,
It is hardened into stone.

She like the harp that instinctively rings,
As the night breathing zephyr soft sighs on the strings,
Responds to each impulse with steady reply,
Whether sorrow or pleasure her sympathy try:
And tear drops and smiles on her countenance play,
Like sunshine and shower of a morning in May.

Through the range of man's dominion,
Terror is the ruling word—
And the standard of opinion
Is the temper of the sword,
Strife exults, and pity blushing,
From the scene departing flies,
Where to battle madly rushing,
Brother upon brother dies.

Woman commands with a milder control—
She rules by enchantment the realms of the soul,
As she glances around in the light of her smile,
The war of the passions is hushed for awhile;
And discord, content from his anger to cease,
Reposes entranced on the pillows of peace.

THE DIVINING ROD.

But few of our readers, we venture to say, have witnessed the effect of the Divining Rod, or the art of discovering water courses under the surface of the earth, by means of green rod cut from the peach, hazel, or cherry tree. There is a good deal of philosophy about the matter, which we have not the time to enter into, and so content the reader with the following practical facts, of the truth of which he may rest assured as fully as he is of his own corporeal existence.—We extract from the Delaware Journal:

"Any person may discover whether or not he has the power of a water-finder by the following experiments: Let him cut a branch of peach or cherry tree, having a fork with two twigs of a length and thickness nearly equal, and slender enough to be quite flexible. If formed correctly it will nearly represent the letter Y. Let him take the twigs, one in his right hand and one in his left, and hold it so that the main branch, where the fork begins, shall be uppermost and nearly perpendicular to the earth, but a little inclined forward. Holding it in this position, let him walk slowly and carefully over the ground where water is to be sought for; and *if the body of the operator be a good galvanic conductor*, the wand, when over a vein of water that is near the surface, will be drawn forward and downward with considerable force; and if the vein be large it will point directly down to the earth. The causes of this phenomenon being natural, and invariable as the principle of gravitation, water will *always* be found nearer the surface of the earth when thus indicated by the divining rod than in other places.

Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper; not from me I'm sure. No my dear, for I don't perceive that you've *lost* any!

To Dairymen.—Dairymen who want to increase their stock of milk four fold are advised to add water sufficient to produce the requisite quantity.

To The People.—People who want to increase their amount of money four fold are advised to add paper sufficient to produce the requisite quantity.—New Lisbon Patriot.

GEN. JACKSON.—A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman relates the following anecdote of General Jackson and the editor of the Globe.

Amid the ingratitude and selfishness that encounter us daily, it is grateful and refreshing, to meet occasionally with an oasis in the moral desert, and to hail a magnanimous and generous act, especially in one who has encounted much of the selfishness and malignity of the world.

Gen Jackson, in consequence of indorsing for several friends to a large amount, became somewhat embarrassed, from the necessity that devolved upon him to pay the amount. Some years ago, he endorsed paper to the amount of $40,000; the principal was unable to pay it; the General at once sold a favorite farm near Nashville, and once paid the amount.

The recent endorsement, embarrassed and annoyed him to some extent. F. P. Blair, Esq., of the Globe, having heard of the General's difficulty, addressed him a letter, informing him that he had $10,000 unemployed, and that if he wished the use of it, he should command it as long as he needed it. That the General had long been his friend, and sustained him in the time of need; and that he, (Blair,) cherished high veneration, and the warmest attachment to the aged chief—and that if General Jackson would accept the loan, it would afford Blair the greatest happiness. The General replied informing him that he needed the money to pay a security debt, and accepted the loan.

Blair has done himself much credit in this affair, and he must enjoy great pleasure in the consciousness of having performed so sacred a duty to one of the best and greatest men the world ever knew.

Blair preserved this affair a profound secret, but Gen. Jackson could not let such a generous act remain covered up a moment, but at once spoke of it. The General has valuable property, but the security debt referred to, rendered it necessary for him to have a loan.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A sworn Anti-Tyler Man.—'Hurrah for Tyler,' shouted an admirer of the great veto-ist last evening.

'To the devil bob the whole breed, seed and gineration of 'em,' shouted an Irishman who was present.

'Hallo, old shillela!' said the other, 'arnt you a Tyler man!'

'Amn't I a Tyler man!' said the Irishman, 'Is a monkey a musther of arts, I'd like to know? No. I'm no Tyler man, nor sorra a one of the family, boys or girls iver was, barrin' me farther, Lord rest his sowl, and did'nt he fall off a house and get kilt at the busness. And when he was dyin didn't he call me to him and say, 'Mickey, avic,' sis he, 'be a good boy,' sis he—and the tears began to run down his cheeks like balls down a tin pin alley, or wather down the falls of Niagara—I will, sis I. 'Pay Peggy Mallowney the fifteen pince I owe her for three naggins of whiskey.' I will, father, agra, sis I, 'and pay Father McFay for saying three masses for me sowl, when I'm restin in glory,' sis he. Troth I'll do that too, father, sis I, if I was to lose Katty and the chaldher for it. 'I'm getting wake, (weak) Mickey,' sis he, 'and I've only a few more words to say—av coorse, for the honor of the family, you'll never forgit the owld fight between the McIntires and us?' Niver, sis I, while there's a drop of the blood of the O'Doherty's in me vanes. 'Niver let one of them away from a fair or market without laying a stick to his head,' sis he, and then me father's breathing became short, and he had just time to say before he closed his eyes forever, 'Mickey, Mickey bury me dacint—chuse any gintale business you like; list in the army, turn trasher, or even become a tailor, but niver, *niver be a tiler nor a tiler's man!* You see what it brought me to,' With these words on his lips the poor owld man died off; that's the raison I registhered a vow niver to be a Tyler man, and I niver will while grass grows or wather runs.

Animal Magnetism.—The editor of the Utica Gazette recently left Utica, and went to New Hartford to test the truth of this new science. He says that before he left home, he made an effigy, and placed it in the front room of his house. On his arrival at Hartford, Miss Morehouse was magnetised, and the editor put in communication with her. He took her in imagination, thro' the air, to Utica and alighted before a window commanding a view of the effigy, when she immediately commenced laughing; and on being asked what pleased her, she replied—"That effigy! It looks like something to scare away the crows!" The consequence of the editor's experiments was, that he returned home, perfectly satisfied that the science of Animal Magnetism is no humbug.

DEER STALKING.

One of the objects of the Queen's late visit to to Scotland, was to give Prince Albert a chance to have some deer-stalking, of which an account is given in Scott's Waverly. His wish was gratified at the Marquis of Breadalbane's among the Highlands of Argyleshire. In the cleared centre of a forest, surrounded by hills, the Prince and his friends assembled. A line of circumvallation was formed, describing a circle of which each part was about three miles from the centre, where the Prince was. This line was formed by about 200 men, who knew the country well, and the object was, by gradually narrowing this circle, shooting all the while to frighten the deer, to drive them into the centre. This was done, and the Prince shot about 17 deer. He also killed several head of game, and the whole were carried down the lawn in front of Taymuth Castle for the Queen to see. This execution, does not prove any great skill on the part of the Prince as a shot. In point of fact, not one shot was fired during the whole day, except by him. He was attended by two game keepers, and the Marquis of Breadalbane. He had six double barrelled guns which were reloaded as fast as he discharged them, the Marquis handing each gun to him as he wanted it, and there was no great art required to kill 17 deer out of 200 that were driven close to him, nor to bag a few head of game when some acres had been strictly preserved for some time before. The Price would make a poor show alongside of some of our candle snuffing, rifle-shooting western boys.—*Post and Chron.*

To Keep Sweet Potatoes during Winter.—The committee of an Agricultural Society in South Carolina says: Our plan to preserve potatoes is simple. Making a circular bed, eight or nine feet in diameter, on which we place pine, straw or corn stalks, in the centre of which we set up a plank tube with a great many holes bored in its side, around which tube we pile up our potatoes until the cone is completed within a few inches of the top of the tube, when we cover them up with straw, or corn stalks, and lastly with earth four or five inches thick. The tube may be closed in frosty weather by a whisp of straw; during mild weather it may be opened, in order to allow the gas arising from decayed bruised potatoes to escape. With this and the addition of a temporary shelter, we have always succeeded in saving potatoes.

A Spirited Woman in France.—The celebrated America Vespuccius has got into a difficulty with the French Custom house, owing to the disagreeable manner in which they perform their duties. She arrived at St. Malo, in the Southampton steamer.—When the Custom House officer presented himself and intimated the necessity of her being searched, she peremptorily refused to submit to any such degradation. The other replied that she was liable to be searched by a woman, and that they would employ force, if necessary. The lady drew out a pair of pistols, and again declared that she would resist any attempt at search. She then wrote to the Sub-Prefect, the Director of the Customs being absent reminding of the attention due to women. He went on board, but said he could do nothing; and, the Florentine, resolved not to submit to a search, returned to England.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We have seen but two proposed as yet for United States Senator, by the Democratic papers of this state. The name of Robert Dale Owen, Esq. was pressed by the Evansville Statesman, but Mr. Owen promptly declined being considered a candidate in opposition to Gen. Howard. Every Democratic paper we receive goes in decidedly for him. With such a man, our party will have nothing to fear in the contest for Senator. They will be united upon him to a man, and we have no doubt but he will receive the votes of several Whig members. There could not be an individual selected in our ranks, whose election would give more general satisfaction to the Democracy of Indiana, than that of Gen. Howard. His election will be received with joy by every Democrat in the state.—*Paoli American.*

Loss of Steamer Merchant and loss of life.—The New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. contain accounts of the total loss in a gale of wind, of the steamer Merchant, bound from that port for Galveston, Texas, together with the loss of eight of her crew and passengers. On the next day, during a gale, she sprung a leak; and on the morning of the 4th, before day-light, she was run ashore, upon an uninhabited island; with five feet water in the hold. She was not long in this situation, before she was broken up by the violence of the waves; most of the passengers, including all the ladies and children, were floated off on the upper deck, and reached the shore in safety. Several remained upon the engine part of the wreck, and were next day rescued by a schooner. The steamer and cargo (a valuable one) a total loss, without insurance.

A most singular circumstance occurred just as the vessel struck. A young man from New Orleans, named Jonah W. Baker, a passenger, had been observed to be exceedingly agitated, and was heard audibly praying, calling on his Maker formercy and forgiveness. Just at this juncture, he drew a pistol and firing, killed a fellow passenger dead; and then drawing another shot himself also dead. The name of the passenger killed was not known. It was impossible for those who observed it to say whether the shooting of his fellow passenger was accidental or whether it had been mutually agreed upon between them to die in that way in preference to being drowned.—*Balt. Sun.*

The great Transparency.—Mr. Clay's retreat from the Senate was heralded by himself as a retirement to the peaceful shades of Ashland, for the repose and seclusion of which he had been pining so long, and which had always eluded him in consequence of the pressing calls of public duty. But he was resolved to be baulked no longer, and with tearful eyes bid adieu to his public associates. This occurred on the last day of March. The next day, the 1st of April, (All Fool's day) we find him publishing an abusive letter against the man who occupied the Chair he had been intriguing for ever since his bargain with Adams. This was peaceful retirement with a vengeance!

The day after his resignation he commenced a war upon President Tyler, which he very well knew (and it was so designed) would continue to rage with increasing fury until the autumn of 1844.

We next find him abusing the President in a three hour's speech at the 'white virgin heifer barbecue in Lexington.

We next see him 'stumping it' in Ohio, and accepting an invitation to perambulate the State of Indiana as soon as he turned the tide in the 'Buckeye State.'

After subduing Indiana, we learn that he is to be takrn to Michigan, and we see that the Detroit Whigs are maturing arrangements for his reception. He will doubtless 'stump it' in every State in the Union. He is a real 'old coon.' Reader, is not Mr. Clay's retirement to the shades of Ashland a perfect transparency?—*Madisonian.*

Important to Painters.—It is stated in Liebig's Chemistry that the disease called painter's colic, is unknown in all manufactories of white lead in which the workmen are accustomed to take as a preventative sulphuric acid lemonade (a solution of sugar rendered acid by sulphuric acid.)

A Kern Boy.—At the time of the late excitement at Nauvoo, a man rode up and enquired of a boy where Joe Smith was, thinking to pump the boy thereby and arrest Smith through the information. The boy replied that the prophet had ascended to heaven on Hiram Smith's white horse, and he was just preparing a kite to send his dinner to him! The man put spurs to his horse, and rode off, saying there was no finding out any thing by a Mormon.—*Cincinnati Mic.*

EXPIATION.

A TALE.

BY THE EDITOR OF BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

[*Continued from last week.*]

It was Sabbath, but Margaret Burnside was not in the kirk. The congregation had risen to join in prayer, when the great door was thrown open, and a woman, apparelled as for the house of worship, but wild and ghastly in her face and eyes as a maniac hunted by evil spirits, burst in upon the service, and, with uplifted hands, beseeching the man of God to forgive her irreverent entrance, for that the foulest and most unnatural murder had been done, and that her own eyes had seen the corpse of Margaret Burnside lying on the moor in a pool of blood! The congregation gave one groan, and then an outcry as if the roof of the kirk had been toppling over their heads. All cheeks waxed white, women fainted, and the firmest heart quaked with terror and pity, as once and again the affrighted witnesses, in the same words described the horrid spectacle, and then rushed out into the open air, followed by hundreds, who for some minutes had been palsy stricken; and now the kirkyard was all in a tumult round the body of her who lay in a swoon. In the midst of that dreadful ferment there were voices crying aloud that the poor woman was mad, and that such horror could not be beneath the sun; for such a perpetration on the Sabbath day, and first heard of just as the prayers of his people were about to ascend to the Father of all mercies shocked belief, and doubts ruggled with despair as in the helpless shudderings of some dream of blood. The crowd were at last prevailed on by their pastor to disperse, and sit down on the tombstones, and water being sprinkled over the face of her who still lay in that mortal swoon, and the air suffered to circulate freely round her, she again opened her eyes, and raising herself on her elbow, stared on the multitude all gathered there so wan and silent, and shrieked out, 'The day of Judgment! The day of judgment!'

The aged minister raised her on her feet, and led her to a grave, on which she sat down and hid her face on his knees. 'O that I should have lived to see the day—but dreadful are the decrees of the most High—and she whom we all loved has been cruelly murdered! Carry me with you, people, and I will show you where lies the corpse.'

'Where—where is Ludovic Adamson?' cried a hoarse voice which none there ever heard before; and all eyes were turned in one direction: but none knew who had spoken, and all again was hush. Then all at once a hundred voices repeated the same words 'Where—where is Ludovic Adamson?' and there was no reply. Then, indeed, was the kirkyard in an angry and wrathful ferment, and men looked far into each other's eyes for confirmation of their suspicions.—And there was whispering about things, that, though in themselves light as air, seemed now charged with hideous import; and then arose sacred appeals to Heaven's eternal justice, horridly mingled with oaths and curses; and all the crowd, springing to their feet pronounced, 'that no other but he could be the murderer!'

It was remembered now, that for months past Margaret Burnside had often looked melancholy—that her visits had been less frequent to Moorside; and one person in the crowd said, that a few weeks ago she had come upon them suddenly in a retired place, when Margaret was weeping bitterly, and Ludovic tossing his arms, seemingly in wrath and distraction. All agreed that of late he had led a disturbed and reckless life and that something dark and suspicious had hung about him, wherever he went, as if he were haunted by an evil conscience. But did not strange men sometimes pass through the Moor—squalid mendicants, robber-like, from the far off city—one by one, seemingly belonging to the same gang—with bludgeons in their hands—half-naked, and often drunken in their hunger, as at the doors of lonesome houses they demanded alms; or more like footpads than beggars, with stern gestures, rising up from the ditches, on the wayside, stopped the frightened women and children going upon errands and thanklessly received pence from the poor? One of them must have been the murderer! But then again, the whole tide of suspicion would set in upon Ludovic—her lover; for the darker and more dreadful the guilt, the more welcome is it to the fears of the imagination when its waking dreams are floating in blood.

A tall figure came forward from the porch: all was silence when the congregation beheld the father of the suspected criminal.—He stood still as a tree in a calm day—his trunk, limbs, moved not—and his gray head was uncovered. He then stretched out his arm, not in an imploring, but in a commanding attitude, and essayed to speak; but his white lips quivered, and his tongue refused its office. At last, almost fiercely, he uttered, 'Who dares denounce my son?' and like the growling thunder, the crowd cried, 'All—all—he is the murderer!' Some said that the old man smiled; but it could have been but convulsion of the features—outraged nature's wrung out and writhing expression of disdain, to show how a father's love brooks the cruel and foolish falsehood and injustice.

Men, women, and children—all whom grief and horror had not made helpless—moved away toward the Moor, the woman who had seen the sight leading the way; for now her whole strength had returned to her and she was drawn and driven by an irresistible passion to look again at what had almost destroyed her judgment. Now they were miles from the kirk, and over some brushwood, at the edge of a morass some distance from the common footpath, crows were seen diving and careering in the air, and a raven flapping suddenly out of the covert, sailed away with a savage croak along a range of cliffs. The whole multitude stood stock-still at that carrion sound. The guide said shudderingly, in a low voice, 'See, see—that is her mantle'; and there indeed Margaret lay all in a heap, maimed, mangled, murdered, with a hundred gashes. The corpse seemed as if it had been baked in frost, and was embedded in coagulated blood. Shreds and patches of her dress, torn away from her bosom, bestrewed the bushes—for many yards round about, there had been trampling of feet, and a long lock of hair had been torn from her temples, with the dews yet unmelted on it, was lying upon a plant of broom, a way from the corpse. The first to lift the body from the horrid bed was Gilbert Adamson. He had long been familiar with death in all its ghastliness and all had now looked on him, forgetting for the moment that he was the father of the murderer, to perform the task from which they recoiled in horror. Resting on one knee, he placed the corpse on the other—and who could have believed, that even the most cruel death could have wrought such a change on a face once so beautiful! All was distortion—and terrible it was to see the dim glazed eyes, fixedly open, and the orbs insensible to the strong sun that smote her face white as snow among the streaks as it left by bloody fingers! Her throat was all discolored—and a silk handkerchief twisted into a cord, that had manifestly been used in the murder, was of a redder hue than when it had veiled her breast. No one knows what horror his eyes are able to look on, till they are tried. A circle of stupified gazers was drawn by a horrid fascination closer and closer round the corpse—and women stood there holding children by the hands, and fainted not, but observed the sight, and shuddered without shrieking, and stood there all as dumb as ghosts.—But the body was now borne along by many hands—at first none knew in what direction till many voices uttered, 'To Moorside—to Moorside'—and in an hour it was laid on a bed in which Margaret Burnside had so often slept with her beloved little Ann in her bosom.

The hand of some one had thrown a cloth over the corpse. The room was filled with people—but all their power and capacity of horror had been exhausted—and the silence was now almost like that which attends a natural death, when all the neighbors are assembled for the funeral. Alice, with little Ann beside her, kneeled at the bed, nor feared to lean her head close to the covered corpse—sobbing out syllables that shewed how passionately she prayed—and that she and her little niece—and, oh! for that unhappy father—were delivering themselves up into the hands of God. That father knelt not—neither did he sit down—nor move—nor groan—but stood at the foot of the bed, with arms folded almost sternly—and with eyes fixed on the sheet, in which there seemed to be neither ruth nor dread—but only an austere composure, which, were it indeed but resignation to that dismal decree of Providence, had been most sublime—but who can see into the heart of a man either righteous or wicked, and know what may be passing there, breathed from the gates of heaven or of hell?

Soon as the body had been found, shepherds and herds and herdsmen, fleet of foot as the deer, had set off to scour the country far and wide, hill and glen, mountain and morass, moor and wood, for the murderer.—If he be on the face of the earth, and not self-plunged in despairing suicide into some quagmire, he will be found; and all the population of many districts are now afoot, and precipices are climb till now brushed but by the falcons. A figure, like that of a man, is seen by some of the hunters from a hill top, lying among the stones by the side of a solitary loch. They separate, and descend upon him, and then gathering in, they behold the man whom they seek; Ludovic Adamson, the murderer.

His face is pale and haggard—yet flushed as if by a fever centred in his heart. That is no dress for the Sabbath day; soiled and savage looking; and giving to the eyes that search an assurance of guilt. He starts to his feet, as they think, like some wild beast surprised in his lair, and gathering itself up to fight or fly. But—strange enormity—a Bible in his hand! And the shepherd who first seized him taking the book out of his grasp, looks into the page, and reads, 'Whoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be surely shed.' On a leaf is written, in her own well known hand, 'The gift of Margaret Burnside!' Not a word is said by his captors: they offer no needless violence; no indignities; but answer all inquiries of surprise and astonishment (O! can you so young be so hardened in wickedness!) by a stern silence, and upbraiding eyes, that like daggers must stab his heart. At last he walks doggedly and sullenly along and refuses to speak; yet his tread is firm; there is no want of composure in his face; now that the first passion of fear or anger has left it; and now that they have the murderer in their clutch, some begin almost to pity him, and others to believe, or at least to hope, that he may be innocent. As yet they have said not a word of the crime of which they accuse him, but let him try to master the expression of his voice and eyes as he may, guilt is in those stealthy glances; guilt is in those reckless tones. And why does he seek to hide his right hand in his bosom?—And whatever he may affect to say; they ask him not; most certainly that stain on his shirt collar is blood. But now they are at Moorside.

There is still a great crowd all round about the house; in the garden; and at the door; and a troubled cry announces that the criminal has been taken and is close at hand.—His father meets him at the gate; and, kneeling down, holds up his clasped hands and says, 'My son, if thou art guilty, confess and die.' The criminal angrily waves his father aside, and walks toward the door. 'Fools! fools! what mean ye by this? What crime has been committed? And how dare ye to think me the criminal? Am I like a murderer?' 'We never spoke to him of the murder!' cried one of the men who now held him by the arm; and all assembled then exclaimed, 'Guilty, guilty; that one word will hang him! O, pity, pity, for his father and poor sister; this will break their hearts!' Appalled, yet firm of foot, the prisoner forced his way into the house, and turning, in his confusion into the chamber on the left there he beheld the corpse of the murdered on the bed; for the sheet had been removed; as yet not laid out, and disfigured and deformed just as she had been found on the moor, in the same misshapen heap of death! One long, insane glare—one shriek, as if all his heart strings at once had burst—and then down fell the strong man on the floor like lead. One trial was passed which no human hardihood could endure—another, and yet another, awaits him; but them he will bear as the guilty brave have often borne them, and the most searching eye shall not see him quail at the bar or on the scaffold.

They lifted the stricken wretch from the floor, placed him in a chair, and held him upright, till he should revive from the fit.—And he soon did revive, for health flowed in all his veins, and he had the strength of a giant. But when his senses returned there was none to pity him; for the shock had given an expression of guilty horror to all his looks, and, like a man walking in his sleep under the temptation of some dreadful dream he moved with fixed eyes toward the bed, and looked at the corpse, gobbled in hideous laughter, and then wept and tore his hair like a distracted woman or child. Then he stooped down as he would kiss the face but staggered back, and, covering his eyes with his hands, uttered such a groan as is sometimes heard rending the sinner's breast when the avenging furies are upon him in his dreams. All who heard it felt that he was guilty; and there was a fierce cry through the room of 'Make him touch the body, and if be be the murderer, it will bleed!'

'Fear not, Ludovic, to touch it, my boy,' said his father, 'bleed afresh it will not, for thou art innocent; and savage though now they be who once were proud to be thy friends even they will believe thee guiltless, when the corpse refuses to bear witness against thee, and not a drop leaves its quiet heart!' But his son spake not a word, nor did he seem to know that his father had spoken, but he suffered himself to be led passively toward the bed. One of the bystanders took his hand and placed it on the naked breast when out of the corners of the teeth clenched mouth, and out of the swolled nostrils, two or three blood-drops vizibly oozed, and a sort of shrieking shout declared the sacred faith of all the crowd in the dreadful ordeal. 'What body is this? 'tis all over blood!' said the prisoner, looking with an idiot vacancy on the faces that surround him. But now the sheriff of the county entered the room, along with some officers of justice, and he was spared any further shocks from that old saving superstition. His wrists were soon after manacled. These were all the words he had uttered since he recovered from the fit; and he seemed now in a state of stupor.

Ludovic Adamson, after examination of witnesses who crowded against him from many unexpected quarters, was committed that very Sabbath night to prison on a charge of murder. On the Tuesday following, the remains of Margaret Burnside were interred. All the parish was at the funeral. In Scotland it is not customary for females to join in the last simple ceremonies of death.—But in this case they did, all her scholars, in the same white dresses which they used to walk, with her at their head into the kirk on Sabbaths, followed the bier. Alice and little Ann were there, nearest the coffin, and the father of him who had wrought all this was one of its supporters, the head of the murdered girl rested, it might be said, on his shoulder—but none can know the strength which God gives to his servants—and all present felt for him, as he walked steadily under that dismal burden, a pity, and even an affection, which they had been unable to yield to him ere he had been so sorely tried. The ladies from the castle were among the mourners, and stood by the open grave. A sunnier day had never shone from heaven, and that very grave itself partook of the brightness, as the coffin—with the gilt letters 'Margaret Burnside, Aged 18'—was let down, & in the darkness below disappeared. No flowers were sprinkled there—nor afterwards planted on the turf—vain offerings of unavailing sorrow! But in that nook, beside the bodies of her poor parents, she was left for the grass to grow over the other humble dead, and nothing but the very simplest head-stone was placed there, with a sentence from Scripture below the name. There was less weeping, less sobbing than at any other funeral; for as sure as mercies ruled the skies, all believed that she was there—all knew it just as if the gates of heaven had opened and showed her a white robed spirit at the right hand of the throne. And why should any rueful lamentation have been wailed over the senseless dust? But on the way home over the hills, and in the hush of evening beside their hearth, and in the stillness of the night on their beds; all young and old, all did nothing but weep!

For weeks, such was the pity, grief, and awe inspired by this portentous crime and lamentable calamity, that all the domestic ongoings in all the houses far and wide, were melancholy and mournful, as if the country had been fearing a visitation of the plague. Sin, it was felt, had brought not not only sorrow on the parish, but shame that ages would not wipe away; and strangers, as they travelled through the moor would point to the place where the foulest murder had been committed in the annals of crime. As for the family of Moorside, the daughter hed their boundless compassion, though no eye had seen her since the funeral; but people in speaking of the father, would still shake their heads, and put their fingers to their lips, and say one to another in whispers, that Gilbert Adamson had once been a bold, bad man; that his religion, in spite of all his repulsive austerity, wore not the aspect of truth; and that had he held a stricter and a stronger hand on the errors of his misguided son, this foul deed had not been perpetrated, nor that wretched sinner's soul given to perdition. Yet others had gentler and humaner thoughts. They remembered him walking along. God supported, beneath the bier; and feared to look on that head, formerly grizzled, but now quite grey, when on the very first sabbath after the murder he took his place in the elder's seat, and was able to stand up, along with the rest of the congregation when the minister prayed for peace to his soul, and hoped for the deliverance out of jeopardy of him now lying in bonds. A low Amen went all round the kirk at these words; for the most hopeless called to mind that maxim of law, equity and justice, that every man under accusation of crime should be held innocent until he is proved to be guilty. Nay, a human tribunal might condemn him, and yet might he stand acquitted before the tribunal of God.

There were various accounts of the behaviour of the prisoner. Some said he was desperately hardened—others, sunk in sullen apathy and indifference; and one or two persons belonging to the parish who had seen him, declared that he seemed not to

cure for himself, but to be plunged in profound melancholy for the fate of Margaret Burnside, whose name he involuntarily mentioned, and then bowed his head on his knees and wept. His guilt he neither admitted at that interview or denied; but he admitted that some circumstances bore hard against him, and that he was prepared for the event of his trial, condemnation of death. 'But if you are not guilty, Ludovic, *who can be the murderer?* Not the slightest shade of suspicion has fallen on any other person;and did not, alas! the body bleed when——.' The unhappy wretch sprang up from the bed, it was said, at these words, and hurried like a madman back and forward along the stone floor of his cell. 'Yes, yes!' at last he cried, the mouth and nostrils of my Margaret did indeed bleed when they pressed down my hand upon her cold bosom. It is God's truth!' 'God's truth!' 'Yes—God's truth. I saw first one drop, and then another trickle toward me—and I prayed to our Saviour to wipe them off before other eyes might behold the dreadful witnesses against me; but at that hour Heaven was most unmerciful—for those two small drops—as all of you saw—soon became a stream—and all her face, neck and breast—you saw it as well as I, miserable—were at last drenched in blood. Then I may have confessed that I was guilty—did I, or did I not confess it?—Tell me—for I remember nothing distinctly but if I did—the judgment of offended Heaven, then punishing me for my sins, had made me worse than mad—and so had all your abhorrent eyes; and, men, if I did confess, it was the cruelty of God that drove me to it—and your cruelty—which was great, for no pity had any one for me that day, though Margaret Burnside lay before me a murdered corpse—and a hoarse whisper came to my ear urging me to confess—I well believe from no human lips, but from the Father of Lies, who, at that hour, was suffered to leave the pit to ensnare my soul.' Such was said to have been the main sense of what he uttered in the presence of two or three who had formerly been among his most intimate friends, and who know not, on leaving his cell and coming into the open air, whether to consider him innocent or guilty. As long as they thought they saw his eyes regarding them, and that they heard his voice speaking they believed him innocent; but when the expression of the tone of his voice, and the look of his eyes, which they had felt belonged to innocence, died away from their memory—then arose against him the strong, strange, circumstancial evidence, which, wisely or unwisely—lawyers and judges have said *cannot lie*—and then, in their hearts, one and all of them pronounced him guilty.

But had not his father often visited the prisoner's cell? Once—and once only; for in obedience to his son's passionate prayer, beseeching him—if there were any mercy left either on earth or in heaven—never more to enter that dungeon, the miserable parent had not again entered the prison, but he had been seen one morning at dawn, by one who knew his person, walking round and round the walls, staring up at the black building in distraction, especially at one small grated window in the north tower—and it is most probable that he has been pacing his rounds there during all the night. Nobody could conjecture, however dimly, what was the meaning of his banishment from his son's cell. Gilbert Adamson, so stern to others, even to his own daughter, had always been but too indulgent to his Ludovic—and had that lost wretch's guilt, so exceedingly great, changed his heart into stone; and made the sight of his old father's gray hairs hateful to his eyes? But the jailer who had heard him imploring, beseeching, commanding his father to remain till after the trial at Monnside, said, that all the while the prisoner sobbed and wept like a child; and that when he unlocked the door of the cell, to let the old man out, it was a hard thing to tear away the arms and hands of Ludovic from his knees, while the father sat like a stone image on the bed, and kept his tearless eyes fixed sternly upon the wall, as if not a soul had been present, and he himself had been a criminal condemned next day to die.

The father then obeyed, *religiously*, that miserable injunction, and from religion it seemed he had found comfort. For Sabbath after Sabbath he was at the kirk—he stood, as he had been wont to do for years, in the poor's place, and returned grave salutations to those who dropt in their mite into the sacred treasury—his eyes calmly, and even critically, regarding the pastor during prayer and sermon—and his deep bass voice was heard, as usual, through all the house o God, in the Psalms. On week days, he was seen by passers-by to drive his flocks afield, and to overlook his sheep on the hill pastures or in the penfold; and as it was still spring, and scarcely time had been late this season, he was observed holding the plough, as of yore; nor had his skill de-erted himfor the furrows were as straight as if drawn by a rule on paper—and soon bright and beautiful was the laird on all the low lands of his farm. The Conformer was not with him, and, sorely as he had been tried, his heart was not yet wholly broken; and it was believed that, for years, he might endure the blow that at first had seemed more than a mortal man might bear and he! Yet that his wo, though hidden, was dismal, all ere long knew, from certain tokens that encroached his face—cheeks shrunk and fallen—brow not so much furrowed as sca red,eyes quenched, hair thin as far, as if he himself had torn it away in handfulls during the solitude of midnight—and now absolutely as white as snow; and over the whole man an indescribable ancientness far beyond his years—though they were many, and most of them had been passed in torrid climes—all showed how grief has its agonies as destructive as those of guilt and those the most wasting when they work in the heart and in the brain, unrelieved by the shedding of one single tear—when the very soul turns dry as dust, and life is imprisoned rather than mingled in the decaying, the mouldering body!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A treaty of peace has been signed by Commissioners on the part of the Republic of Texas, the Caddoes, Iroquies, Bonbaviers and Nodagoes, tribes of Indians on the Texan border. *Treaties will soon* be formed, it is expected, with the Camanches, and other bands of Indians.—*New Era.*

Ominous to Whiggery.—The fact that the whig ticket have been defeated in all the states where Henry Clay has been nominated for the Presidency, is a pretty sure sign to the whigs that Senator Niles' epitaph will be appropriate after the presidential election of 1844. *"Here lies the four times defeated Whig candidate for the Presidency."*

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR REPRESENTATIVE
ISAAC D. G. NELSON.

We are desired by Many Democrats of Allen County to announce ISAAC D. G. NELSON as a candidate for the Legislature.

We are requested to state that Dr. L. G. THOMPSON is a candidate for Representative of Allen county.

Dr. C.V.N. LENT, of Wabash co. is a Candidate for Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives. He is well qualified for the situation, and as this part of the country has hitherto been neglected in the distribution of offices, we hope his claims will not be overlooked.

We learn by the Goshen Democrat, that E. M. Chamberlain, Esq. will be a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the 9th Judicial Circuit.

Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, editor of the *Goshen Democrat*, will be a candidate for the office of Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the ensuing session of the Indiana Legislature.

Indiana State Sentinel.—The Chapmans propose to issue a daily and tri-weekly Sentinel during the session.

TERMS:

Daily,	$2 00
Three copies daily,	5 00
Tri-weekly,	1 00
Weekly,	50

The Journal will also be issued daily and tri-weekly at the same rate.

☞Will Messrs. Palmer, of Toledo, forward by first boat, the Keg of Ink directed to us, to their care. We are in immediate want of it.

Variety.—We are not so much behind the intelligence of the age here in the back woods as some might suppose. Within the last three or four weeks we have been visited by itinerant lecturers on Animal Magnetism, Mormonism, and Millerism, or end-of-the-world-ism. The first of these isms has many believers here,—The two last are about on a par;—that is, as far as we can judge, no converts have been made to either.

Boats from Fort Wayne to New Orleans.—We last week noticed the shipment of a lot of lumber for Boston. This week a flat boat left here for New Orleans, freighted with 45,000 hoop poles and 250 barrels of cranberries. At Logansport she will take in about 200 barrels more cranberries. She is owned by Messrs B. Smith, T. J. Lewis, and N. D. Stewart. Another boat will start for New Orleans in a few days, with about 50,000 hoop poles. She is owned by some enterprising Germans whose names we have not heard. These boats will proceed down the canal to its intersection with the Wabash above Delphi, and then down that stream and the Ohio and Mississippi. If any proof were needed of the enterprise of our citizens or our advantageous location for trade, it might be found in the fact that within two weeks shipments have been made here for two most opposite and distant points—one at the extreme north eastern, and the other at the extreme south western part of the Union.

COUNTY TAX.—We hear a great deal said about the oppressiveness of the tax in Allen County this year. The amount, 60 cents on the hundred dollars, does at first sight appear excessive; but until the question was raised for electioneering purposes, we heard but few who made any serious objections to it. It is well known that the county has been in debt for some years, and county orders have consequently been from 25 to 31 per cent under par. The effect of this has been to increase the county expenses at nearly the same ratio, as every person who performed any service or furnished any thing for the use of the county would naturally charge an additional sum still next to indemnify himself for the depreciation of the orders he received in payment. This state of things induced the County Commissioners, as a measure of economy, to levy such a tax this year as would meet all outstanding demands on the county treasury and leave a sufficient balance to cash all orders that might be presented for payment. This measure they judged would make county orders equal to cash, and enable them to make all contracts at cash prices,which it is evident would materially lessen the County expenses for the future.

We are a little doubtful whether the Legislature have any power to alter the tax levied by the County Commissioners, as the power of levying the tax is expressly delegated to the latter by the laws of the State. If, however, the Legislature have the power, and the citizens of the county wish their tax reduced, let them seriously consider which of the candidates now before them would have the best prospect of accomplishing it. In the House of Representatives next winter there will be a democratic majority of 11 or 12 votes. It is therefore clear that if we elect a democratic representative from this county he will have more power in the Legislature, having a majority of political friends to act with, than a Whig representative could have with a majority opposed to him to contend against.

Mr. Nelson is warmly in favor of a reduction not only of the tax in question, but of all burthens on the people; and if elected, and his constituents desire it, he would support a measure proposing even *greater* reductions than those promised by his opponent.

Thanksgiving.—Gov. Bigger has appointed Thursday the 24th of November inst., to be kept as a day of thanksgiving in the State of Indiana.

Long Credit.—Chance for speculation.—Hon. J. M. Botts, the President leader, offers his valuable stud of horses for sale. Payment to be made at doomsday—or what is the same thing—when Henry Clay is elected President of the United States.

ELECTIONS.—Since June last elections have been held in 16 States, showing the following results:

The Democrats have been successful in Alabama, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois,* Maine,* Maryland, Ohio,* Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Georgia—10.

The Whigs in Kentucky, Rhode Island, Vermont,* and New Jersey—4.

In Louisiana* a Democratic Governor and Whig Legislature have been elected. In North Carolina* a Whig Governor and Democratic Legislature.

From which it appears that the democrats have carried 10 States; the Whigs 4; and two are divided. These states in 1840 gave a nett majority for Harrison of 109,782 11

In the six states marked [*] Governors have been elected; and here the popular vote gives the following result:

Democratic majorities	. . .	26,500
Whig	do. . . .	7,829
		18,671
Whig majority in 1840	. . .	52,537
WHIG LOSS in 6 states in 2 years		71,408 11

The summing up of the gain and loss of this summer's campaign will afford a very instructive lesson to the whigs. To what cause can they attribute the total route they have experienced at almost every point? "General Apathy," on whom they attempt to lay the blame, must be a very influential personage among the Whigs, if he have kept 71,408 of them from the polls in six states.

COMPARATIVE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We give a comparative table of the vote for Governor in 1840 and 1842.

Counties.	1840.		1842.	
	Corwin.	Shannon.	Corwin	Shannon.
Adams	1166	1384	1091	1270
Allen	742	841	609	895
Antabala	3634	994	2517	976
Athens	1963	1355	1519	1276
Belmont	3196	2806	2770	2065
Brown	1840	2618	1690	1994
Butler	2083	3245	1940	3269
Carroll	1778	1017	1504	1186
Champaign	1998	1262	1655	1251
Clark	2310	966	2081	987
Clermont	1922	2283	1909	2511
Clinton	1846	1080	1735	1037
Columbiana	3513	3717	2809	3468
Coshocton	1736	2017	1302	1243
Crawford	994	1214	778	1308
Cuyahoga	2986	1921	2504	1997
Darke	1284	1123	1189	1179
Delaware	2386	1761	2141	1876
Erie	1302	1109	1090	1223
Fairfield	2421	3411	2037	3512
Fayette	1147	822	1128	808
Franklin	2973	1898	2438	2134
Gallia	1434	729	500	-
Geauga	2287	944	1733	888
Greene	2238	1234	2105	1241
Guernsey	2613	2326	2388	2387
Hamilton	6081	6060	5879	7122
Hancock	642	1024	616	986
Hardin	422	382	388	397
Harrison	2009	1818	1801	1835
Henry	166	160		20
Highland	1116	1969	1992	1980
Hocking	612	883	466	1026
Holmes	1058	1823	760	1871
Huron	2205	1650	1975	1796
Jackson	762	838	691	834
Jefferson	2359	2326	2162	2234
Knox	2170	2936	2191	2936
Lake	1857	742	1331	743
Lawrence	1026	941	750	552
Licking	3353	3580	2755	3486
Logan	1638	883	1264	846
Lorain	1937	1428	1605	1720
Lucas	914	538	805	609
Madison	1176	868	1087	615
Marion	1321	1210	1267	1208
Medina	1869	1551	1521	1641
Meigs	1222	704	285	
Mercer	512	1300	269	782
Miami	2389	1478	665	
Monroe	1017	2002	762	1812
Montgomery	3317	3200	3017	2955
Morgan	1831	1845	1567	1891
Muskingum	1226	2928	3499	2816
Ottawa	224	171	202	167
Paulding	63	126		101
Perry	1428	2113	1174	1946
Pickaway	2219	1893	2019	1982
Pike	640	696	651	727
Portage	2544	2120	2301	2181
Preble	2272	1394	2063	1341
Putnam	365	556	369	546
Richland	3175	3928	2999	4477
Ross	3020	2152	2734	2252
Sandusky	841	930	738	967
Scioto	1421	790	365	
Seneca	1446	1507	1268	1829
Shelby	963	1071	944	997
Stark	2650	3177	1996	2738
Summit	2541	1728	2211	1666
Trumbull	4031	3420	3364	3025
Tuscarawas	2284	1920	8	
Union	920	594	784	582
Van Wert	107	191	166	185
Warren	1753	1631	2525	1643
Washington	2070	1603	1863	1487
Wayne	2677	3466	2054	3096
Williams	356	282	389	564
Wood	523	460	418	384
Total	145342	129312	119,561	123,001
	120312			119,561
C's maj.	16,130		S's maj.	3,440

King (Abolitionist) received 5,293 votes.

The Legislature will stand:

	Dem.	Whig.
Senators,	22	14
Representatives,	40	32
	62	46

Democratic majority on joint ballot 16

NEW JERSEY.—Full returns from New Jersey show that the Whigs have only a majority of 8, and not 10 as we stated in our last. Last year they had 12. This year the parties stand:

	Dem.	Whig.
Council,	8	10
Assembly,	26	32
	34	42

Whig majority on joint ballot 8.

Democratic majority on the popular vote 3,500.

Pennsylvania Election.—A slip from the Keystone office at Harrisburgh, gives the following as the final result in Pennsylvania.

	Democrats	*Whigs*
Senate	19	14
House,	62	38
	81	52

Democratic maj. on joint ballot, 29.

The celebrated forger, Monroe Edwards, has been again convicted in New York, of forgery, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the State prison.

New York, Oct. 22.

FLOUR—the supply is very large, and prices falling—Genesee $4 18 a 4 31 Ohio 4 12 a 4 25.

WHEAT.—About 10,000 bushels Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have been sold during the week at 87 a 88 cts.

CORN 53; *Rye* 61; *Oats* 25 a 27; *Barley* 65cts.

ASHES.—Pots $5 62; Pearls $6.

PORK.—Mess $8 50 a 9; Prime 5 50 a $6 00.

BEEF.—Mess $7 a 7 25.

WHISKEY—20 a 25cts.

Toledo, Oct. 27.—The arrivals of Wheat and Flour the past week have been very large, and prices have declined. Wheat 57 a 58cts. from teams, and 62 delivered on board.

FLOUR—$3 12 a 3 25.

Governor of Indiana.—The Wilmington Democratic Register presents the claims of Col. Abel C. Pepper to the nomination as Democratic Candidate for Governor, at the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th of January next. The Register concludes an article setting forth Col. Pepper's claims as follows:

"All who know Col. Pepper,know him to be a man of substantial merit, a gentleman and scholar, and 'right side up' on all political subjects, state or national. He is blunt in his intercourse with his fellow men, firm and unwavering in principle and has that quickness of perception, in an eminent degree which is so indispensable to one presiding over the destinies of a State."

The Col. would doubtless be a *warm* dose for the Whigs to swallow. We are bound to *pepper* them next August any how.

Discharge of Col. Wells.—J. W. Wells pleaded guilty to the indictment found against him for leaving the State of New York, with intent of giving or receiving a challenge. He was afterwards discharged owing to a flaw in the indictment, it merely setting forth that the prisoner left the State with the *intent*; but as it did not show that he had actually *given* or *received* a challenge it did not charge any offence punishable by the Statute.

It was wisely said by an old writer that 'laws are like cobwebs; they catch the small flies but the large ones break through."

ROADS.—We would again urge upon the attention of the citizens of Fort Wayne, the necessity of making some effort to improve the roads leading to the north. We have but little doubt that two good roads—one from Fort Wayne to Goshen and the other to Lima, would be of much greater advantage to the prosperity of our city than the completion of the Erie & Michigan Canal. The citizens of the northern counties are desirous of making this their market; they wish to bring their wheat and flour here for shipment and would of course receive their salt and many of their goods of us in return. The only difficulty is the bad state of the roads. They propose to contribute liberally towards making roads that can be travelled, if we will only join them in the attempt. If we do not do something shortly we must inevitably lose the trade of these rich and fertile counties—the granary of Indiana. The citizens of Lagrange county are already turning their eyes towards the Erie and Kalamazoo rail road which at Hillsdale or Jonesville is but little farther from them than we are, and as the roads are better it is not improbable that their trade will soon be diverted into that channel unless we take hold of the matter in earnest; and if they should once get in the way of doing their business there, we might find it a difficult task to get them here again.

We understand the road commissioners of Noble County propose to expend a large portion of their road tax on the Mongoquinong road, if Allen County will do the same. It seems to us that this would be making the best use of the large revenue which accrues to the counties in this part of the State. It would make a combined effort and devote the chief part of our road tax for a year or two on some of the most important and public of our roads, we could make our whole country more easily approached by emigrants, and at the same time by increasing the facilities of intercommunication add much to the wealth,prosperity,and trade of the country.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FOREIGNERS! READ THIS!!

FORTY-THREE of your number have been robbed of their votes by a WHIG CLERK of a FEDERAL COURT!!

On Monday, the 3d inst., the District Court for Ohio, commenced its session in this city, Judge Leavitt presiding.

This being the proper Court for the naturalization of foreigners many presented their claims to become citizens, early in the week, and were put off, at the suggestion of the clerk, until Saturday, under pretence of the pressure of business, attendant upon the numerous cases in bankruptcy, then before the court.

Mr. Miner, the Clerk, notwithstanding this pretence of "want of time," was every day seen spending whole hours of leisure with his whig friends, talking politics, and boasting of his devotion to the whig cause, and even declared that *"he must returned to Columbus and vote for Corwin*, court or no court."

This created suspicions among the friends of the foreigners, and Mr. Miner was again appealed to, to know what his real intentions were. He still made "time" the condition, and said he had no blanks with him, and made other such like excuses. He was told that blanks should be provided; that an assistant should be employed to fill them out, and that nothing should be left for him to do but to sign his name. With this understanding, it was published throughout the county, that foreigners could get their papers by the proper application to the Court on Saturday, the 8th, and accordingly from fifty to seventy-five presented themselves with the certificates of the declaration of their intentions, and their friends for witnesses. As usual in such an assemblage, there were the representatives of every tongue and nation; the hardy sons of toil from Scotland's Heather; the Emerald Isle and the Fatherland of Germany, all now anxious to become members of our great republican family and enjoy the rights of freemen.

It is well understood in this county at least that foreigners generally vote the democratic ticket. Here were from 60 to 75 applicants known by the leading whigs of this city and of course to this whig clerk, to be *friendly towards the democratic party*, and it was feared their votes would endanger the election of certain candidates on their ticket in this county, especially their runaway candidate T. M. Kelley. However at the going in of the court at 3 o'clock P. M. every foreigner was on the ground and thro' their friends at the bar, asked for their papers. A debate followed mostly between the democratic members of the bar and this whig clerk, the latter listening to numerous suggestions from the whig members of the bar who continually surrounded him.

At length the Judge decided that the applicants should be heard, not however without manifesting much indifference and indulging legal scruples which had not until that hour seemed to embarrass him, although during the week he had blotted from existance, bankrupt debts to the amount of millions of dollars with a single scratch of his pen.

Forty-three were sworn in when the Judge left the court room, with several applicants still remaining for their papers.—The Clerk and Marshal soon followed, and as there was no formal adjournment, it was supposed the court would come in again on Monday morning, and notice was given to all the foreigners to appear on that day, so that they might get their papers in time to vote on Tuesday.

It had now got to be 7 o'clock in the evening—many of them had ten, fifteen and twenty miles to travel to reach their homes; a few had the means to pay their expenses, and staid over until Monday—the balance left.

The next that was known of the whig clerk, who seemed to be the *court* in every respect, save *gentlemanly honor* and dignity, he had left in the 8 o'clock stage for Columbus, on Sunday morning; "to vote," as must be supposed, agreeably to his bond, "for Tom Corwin, the wagon boy!" He did vote no doubt, in Franklin County, but at the expense of FORTY-THREE adopted citizens of this county, who in honor and justice, are as much entitled to a vote as himself.

He took with him every paper connected with these preliminary proceedings, not only robbing the foreigners of their votes, but taking in many instances the only remaining evidence of their right to citizenship, even had they desired to be naturalized elsewhere. These are the facts, and they present a case not only for impeachment and removal, but for the contempt and scorn of every honorable mind. We understand Mr. Miner receives his appointment by the Court and is now enjoying a salary of *three thousand five hundred dollars* per year; if so, we ask for his dismissal as the only atonement which the Court can now make, or share with him the onious condemnation of the people.—The whole transaction is marked with that selfishness and disregard of another's rights, which characterises the highwayman,' and exhibits a spirit of lawless mischief which should be met with merited contempt. Did Mr. Miner suppose he was advancing the interest of his party by such a high handed abuse of official authority; if so it is difficult to tell whether he be not a greater fool than knave. There are political friendships which knaves even find it necessary to keep up with those whom they mean more effectually to ruin; for men may be *led* to their destruction, few can be *driven*. Foreigners who have left their country and kindred to spend the balance of a brief life in the land of equal rights, although ignorant of many that might contribute to their own good and that of the Republic, still they are quick to discern their real friends. They know that he alone is their friend who assists in enfranchising his fellow men, striving to hasten that glorious day-spring of equal liberty which is ingenuating to dawn upon the world, who spreads wider and wider the principles of democratic freedom,and breaks down the artificial and aristocratical distinctions, which diversify the surface of society with such hideous inequalities.

More of this!

From the same paper of a later date:

Where is Runaway Miner? He left here on Sunday before the election to vote for the Wagon Boy. Has he voted and will he now return those certificates to the *forty three foreigners* who he contrived to cheat out of their votes by his *Sunday absquatulation*? He is informed those certificates cost fifty cents apiece, and he is hereby request ed to return them free of charge, or answer to this claim in another form—Should he return to this city on any other errand than to return said papers, his Whig friends must take him by the hand, but the indignant sons of old Germany would take him by the nose! Mark that!

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the eastern mail we have advices of the arrival of the packet Independence at New York and the Britannia at Boston, both from Liverpool, bringing intelligence of a destructive fire at Liverpool, by which several lives were lost, and property to an immense amount destroyed.

The disturbed districts were more quiet at the last advices. Some two or three persons who had been wounded at Manchester, Staley, Brook, &c., had died of their wounds.

H. M. ship Warspite, on board of which Lord Ashburton sailed from this country, arrived at Deal on the 23d of September.

The American tariff is unfavorably received in England. Birmingham and other seats of British manufactures will suffer severely by its operation. The French do not view it so unfavorably.

The Ashburton Treaty has been the theme of much discussion in England, and many of the papers there affirm that their country has the worst of the bargain.

There is nothing later from India or China.

The news from Circassia and Daghestan, continues unfavorable to the Russian arms.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Adv.

LIVERPOOL Sept. 24th.

It is with much regret we have to mention that early yesterday morning this town was visited by a most extensive and calamitous fire, by which much property was destroyed. The fire is said to have been the most destructive ever suffered in Liverpool. The loss in cotton alone exceeds the whole amount of damage by the great fire in 1802, which was estimated at 393,000*l*. The fire destroyed nearly three entire streets, including a great number of costly warehouses, and property valued at *two millions and a half of dollars*. Many lives were lost. A Liverpool paper says:

"The three streets and their boundaries, east and west, occupy an area of from six to seven acres and nearly every building within this space has been destroyed. Piles of warehouses and extensive sheds, crammed with costly merchandize, have been suddenly reduced to heaps of heterogeneous and almost valueless matter. The whole area is about six acres, or about thirty thousand square yards. There have been destroyed forty-five thousand nine hundred and eight bales of cotton, two hundred and fifty casks of tallow, eight thousand five hundred barrels of turpentine, eight hundred sacks of flour, two thousand two hundred and nine barrels of flour, sixty tons of rod oil, rice and sugars; the cargo of the ship Bland from Calcutta; besides unknown quantities of flour, Indiarubber, sperm oil, tallow, bark, Indian corn, fustic, and other foreign produce.

"It is impossible to form any thing like an accurate estimate of the total loss entailed by this disastrous event. The opinions hazarded on the subject have been various, the greatest amount being 700,000*l* and the least 100,000*l*. Perhaps a mean between these two sums, which would give 550,000*l* may be nearer the mark."

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated Sept. 16, says: We have received here the melancholy news that the greater part of the city of Kasan has been destroyed by fire. It is stated that twelve hundred houses (four hundred of which were of stone,) twelve churches, the extensive magazine, and the University are reduced to ashes. The details have not yet come to hand. Several of the houses and forty warehouses with goods, have also been destroyed by fire in the city of Jaguaroff.

Miller, the Millenium man recently prophesied that it would never rain again, and some of the Eastern folks begun to think there might be something in the prediction; for sure enough it had not rained for six weeks or so. Every thing was upset, however, by the tremendulous outpouring of the heavens on Friday night of last week. If the prophet and his disciples were not drowned in their own tears, they may consider themselves well off.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Mr. Webster setting up for himself.—We must confess, that taking Mr. Webster's past career for a criterion, and the signals hung out by the old Federal organs, authorizedly, we have done him great injustice. We could not have doubted (remembering how often he had fallen back into Mr. Clay's wake at the bidding of the bank, and the commercial and manufacturing capitalists, so long holding him in dependence) but that he was again about to obey the orders promulgated in those journals—resign his office, abandon Mr. Tyler to his helplessness, and fall into train of the Caesar, in awe of whose everbearing scowl and imperious mastery his genius has always stood rebuked?

Our modern Antony, it seems, means no longer to succumb. He sets up for independent power; defies the decree of the whig convention of Massachusetts, which ordered him to separate from Mr. Tyler, and take up the ensign of Mr. Clay, and refuses to follow in the rear of his lieutenant, Mr. Davis. Mr. Webster not only refuses to submit to this abasement of himself from his station here and humiliation in his own state, but resolutely disputes the authority of the Whig convention to divorce him and the Administration (of which he forms a part) from the Federal communion. He revolts at the attempt.

We must give Mr. Webster credit for this new daring. He shows much good sense in the determination he has adopted, for, in our opinion, his courage in this crisis of his fate is the off-spring of the wisest direction The federal party (who at best have not more than two or three thousand majority in the state) dare not take up his glove. Mr. Webster with the influence of the Administration at his back, can easily array around him a third, if not one half, of the power of federalism in the state; and, by drawing them off to even a neutral ground, he can prostrate Mr. Clay's second, Governor Davis, at the very next election. Mr. Webster knows full well that the trembling dynasty of Federalism in Massachusetts—covered, as they are, with the odium of fresh crimes against popular rights, in furnishing arms to put down the majority in Rhode Island, and in the atrocious wrong committed in the gerrymandering act of their late Legislature—dare not risk a struggle with him.

eare for himself, but to be plunged in profound melancholy for the fate of Margaret Burnside, whose name he involuntarily mentioned, and then bowed his head on his knees and wept. His guilt he neither admitted at that interview or denied; but he admitted that some circumstances bore hard against him, and that he was prepared for the event of his trial, condemnation of death. 'But if you are not guilty, Ludovic, *who can be the murderer*? Not the slightest shade of suspicion has fallen on any other person;and did not, alas! the body bleed when——." The unhappy wretch sprang up from the bed, it was said, at these words, and hurried like a madman back and forward along the stone floor of his cell. 'Yea, yea!' at last he cried, 'the mouth and nostrils of my Margaret did indeed bleed when they pressed down my hand upon her cold bosom. It is God's truth!' 'God's truth?' 'Yes—God's truth. I saw first one drop, and then another trickle toward me—and I prayed to our Sa- to wipe them off before other eyes behold the dreadful witnesses against but at that hour Heaven was most unmerciful—for those two small drops—as all of you saw—soon became a stream—and all her face, neck and breast—you saw it as well as I, miserable—were at last drenched in blood. Then I may have confessed that I was guilty—did I, or did I not confess it?—Tell me—for I remember nothing distinctly but if I did—the judgment of offended Heaven, then punishing me for my sins, had made me worse than mad—and so had all your abhorrent eyes; and, men, if I did confess, it was the cruelty of God that drove me to it—and your cruelty—which was great, for no pity had any one for me that day, though Margaret Burnside lay before me a murdered corpse—and a hoarse whisper come to my ear urging me to confess—I well believe from no human lips, but from the Father of Lies, who, at that hour, was suffered to leave the pit to ensnare *my* soul.' Such was said to have been the main sense of what he uttered in the presence of two or three who had formerly been among his most intimate friends, and who knew not, on leaving his cell and coming into the open air, whether to consider him innocent or guilty. As long as they thought they saw his eyes regarding them, and that they heard his voice speaking they believed him innocent; but when the expression of the tone of his voice. and the look of his eyes, which they had felt belonged to *innocence*, died away from their memory—then arose against him the strong, strange, circumstancial evidence, which, wisely or unwisely—lawyers and judges have said *cannot lie*—and then, in their hearts, one and all of them pronounced him guilty.

But had not his father often visited the prisoner's cell? Once—and once only; for in obedience to his son's passionate prayer, beseeching him—if there were any mercy left either on earth or in heaven—never more to enter that dungeon, the miserable parent had not again entered the prison, but he had been seen one morning at dawn, by one who knew his person, walking round and round the walls, staring up at the black building in distraction, especially at one small grated window in the north tower—and it is most probable that he had been pacing his rounds there during all the night. Nobody could conjecture, however dimly, what was the meaning of his banishment from his son's cell. Gilbert Adamson, so stern to others, even to his own daughter, had always been but too indulgent to his Ludovic—and had that lost wretch's guilt, so exceedingly great, changed his heart into stone; and made the sight of his old father's gray hairs hateful to his eyes? But the jailer who had heard him imploring; beseeching; commanding his father to remain till after the trial at Moorside, said, that all the while the prisoner sobbed and wept like a child; and that when he unlocked the door of the cell, to let the old man out, it was a hard thing to tear away the arms and hands of Ludovic from his knees, while the father sat like a stone image on the bed, and kept his tearless eyes fixed sternly upon the wall, as if not a soul had been present, and he himself had been a criminal condemned next day to die.

The father then obeyed, *religiously*, that miserable injunction, and from religion it seemed he had found comfort. For Sabbath after Sabbath he was at the kirk—he stood, as he had been wont to do for years, at the poor's plate, and returned grave salutations to those who dropt in their mite into the small sacred treasury—his eyes calmly, and even critically, regarding the pastor during prayer and sermon—and his deep bass voice was heard, as usual, through all the house of God, in the Psalms. On week days, he was seen by passers-by to drive his flocks afield, and to overlook his sheep on the hill pastures or in the penfold; and as it was still spring, and seed time had been late this season, he was observed holding the plough, as of yore; nor had his skill deserted him;for the furrows were as straight as if drawn by a rule on paper—and soon bright and beautiful was the baird on all the low lands of his farm. The Comforter was not with him, and, sorely as he had been tried, his heart was not yet wholly broken; and it was believed that, for years, he might outlive the blow that at first had seemed more than a mortal man might bear and be! Yet that his wo, though hidden, was dismal, all ere long knew, from certain tokens that entrenched his face—cheeks shrunk and fallen—brow not so much furrowed as scarred,eyes quenched, hair thinner far, as if he himself had torn it away in handfulls during the solitude of midnight—and now absolutely as white as snow; and over the whole man an indescribable ancientness far beyond his years—though they were many, and most of them had been passed in torrid climes—all showed how grief has its agonies as destructive as those of guilt and those the most wasting when they work in the heart and in the brain, unrelieved by the shedding of one single tear—when the very soul turns dry as dust, and life is imprisoned rather than mingled in the decaying, the mouldering body!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A treaty of peace has been signed by Commissioners on the part of the Republic of Texas, the Caddoes, Ironies, Boulxies and Nadargoes, tribes of Indians on the Texan border. Treaties will soon be formed, it is expected, with the Camanches, and other bands of Indians.—*New Era.*

Ominous to Whiggery.—The fact that the whig ticket have been defeated in *all* the states where Henry Clay has been nominated for the Presidency, is a pretty sure sign to the whigs that Senator Niles' epitaph will be appropriate after the pesidential election of 1844. "*Here lies the four times defeated Whig candidate for the Presidency.*"

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR REPRESENTATIVE
ISAAC D. G. NELSON.

We are desired by Many Democrats of Allen County to announce ISAAC D. G. NELSON as a candidate for the Legislature.

We are requested to state that Dr. L. G. THOMPSON is a candidate for Representative of Allen county.

Dr. C.V.N. LENT, of Wabash co. is a Candidate for Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives. He is well qualified for the situation, and as this part of the country has hitherto been neglected in the distribution of offices, we hope his claims will not be overlooked.

We learn by the Goshen Democrat, that E. M. Chamberlain, Esq. will be a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the 9th Judicial Circuit.

Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, editor of the *Goshen Democrat*, will be a candidate for the office of Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the ensuing session of the Indiana Legislature.

Indiana State Sentinel.—The Chapmans propose to issue a daily and tri-weekly Sentinel during the session.

TERMS:

Daily, - - - - - -	$2 00
Three copies daily, - -	5 00
Tri-weekly, - - - - -	1 00
Weekly, - - - - -	50

The Journal will also be issued daily and tri-weekly at the same rate.

☞Will Messrs. Palmer, of Toledo, forward by first boat, the Keg of Ink directed to us, to their care. We are in immediate want of it.

Variety.—We are not so much behind the intelligence of the age here in the back woods as some might suppose. Within the last three or four weeks we have been visited by itenerant lecturers on Animal Magnetism, Mormonism, and Millerism, or end-of-the world-ism. The first of these isms has many believers here.—The two last are about on a par;—that is, as far as we can judge, no converts have been made to either.

Boats from Fort Wayne to New Orleans.—We last week noticed the shipment of a lot of lumber for Boston. This week a flat boat left here for New Orleans, freighted with 45,000 hoop-poles and 250 barrels of cranberries. At Logansport she will take in about 200 barrels more cranberries. She is owned by Messrs B. Smith, T. J. Lewis, and N. D. Stewart. Another boat will start for New Orleans in a few days, with about 50 000 hoop poles. She is owned by some enterprising Germans whose names we have not heard. These boats will proceed down the canal to its intersection with the Wabash aqove Delphi, and then down that stream and the Ohio and Mississippi. If any proof were needed of the enterprise of our citizens or our advantageous location for trade, it might be found in the fact that within two weeks shipments have been made here for two most opposite and distant points—one at the extreme north eastern, and the other at the extreme south western part of the Union.

COUNTY TAX.—We hear a great deal said about the oppressiveness of the tax in Allen County this year. The amount, 60 cents on the hundred dollars, does at first sight appear excessive; but until the question was raised for electioneering purposes, we heard but few who made any serious objections to it. It is well known that the county has been in debt for some years, and county orders have consequently been from 25 to 31 per cent under par. The effect of this has been to increase the county expenses at nearly the same ratio, as every person who performed any service or furnished any thing for the use of the county would naturally charge an additional sum sufficient to indemnify himself for the depreciation of the orders he received in payment. This state of things induced the County Commissioners, as a measure of economy, to levy such a tax this year as would meet all outstanding demands on the county treasury and leave a sufficient balance to cash all orders that might be presented for payment. This measure they judged would make county orders equal to cash, and enable them to make all contracts at cash prices, which it is evident would materially lessen the County expenses for the future.

We are a little doubtful whether the Legislature have any power to alter the tax levied by the County Commissioners, as the power of levying the tax is expressly delegated to the latter by the laws of the State. If, however, the Legislature have the power, and the citizens of the county wish their tax reduced, let them seriously consider which of the candidates now before them would have the best prospect of accomplishing it. In the House of Representatives next winter there will be a democratic majority of 11 or 12 votes. It is therefore clear that if we elect a democratic representative from this county he will have more power in the Legislature, having a majority of political friends to act with, than a Whig representative could have with a majority opposed to him to contend against.

Mr. Nelson is warmly in favor of a reduction not only of the tax in question, but of all burthens on the people; and if elected, and his constituents desire it, he would support a measure proposing even greater reductions than those promised by his opponent.

Thanksgiving.—Gov. Bigger has appointed Thursday the 24th of November inst., to be kept as a day of thanksgiving in the State of Indiana.

Long Credit.—Chance for speculation.—Hon. J. M. Botts, the President header, offers his valuable stud of horses for sale. Payment to be made at doomsday—or what is the same thing—when Henry Clay is elected President of the United States.

ELECTIONS.—Since June last elections have been held in 16 States, showing the following results:

The Democrats have been successful in Alabama, Missouri. Indiana,* Illinois,* Maine,* Maryland, Ohio,* Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Georgia—10.

The Whigs in Kentucky, Rhode Island, Vermont,* and New Jersey—4.

In Louisiana* a Democratic Governor and Whig Legislature have been elected. In North Carolina* a Whig Governor and Democratic Legislature.

From which it appears that the democrats have carried 10 States; the Whigs 4; and two are divided. These states in 1840 gave a nett majority for Harrison of 109,782 ! !

In the six states marked [*] Governors have been elected; and here the popular vote gives the following result:

Democratic majorities . . .	26,500
Whig do. . . .	7,629
	18,871
Whig majority in 1840 . . .	52.537
WHIG LOSS in 6 states in 2 years	71,408 ! ! !

The summing up of the gain and loss of this summer's campaign will afford a very instructive lesson to the whigs. To what cause can they attribute the total route they have experienced at almost every point? "General Apathy," on whom they attempt to lay the blame, must be a very influential personage among the Whigs, if he have kept 71,408 of them from the polls in six states.

COMPARATIVE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We give a comparative table of the vote for Governor in 1840 and 1842.

Counties.	1840.		1842.	
	Corwin.	Shannon.	Corwin.	Shannon.
Adams	1166	1384	1091	1270
Allen	742	841	609	895
Ashtabula	3624	994	2517	976
Athens	1963	1355	1519	1276
Belmont	3195	2806	2770	2065
Brown	1840	2010	1690	1994
Butler	2083	3245	1940	3262
Carroll	1776	1617	1504	1480
Champaign	1998	1282	1688	1251
Clark	2310	966	2081	987
Clermont	1922	2283	1969	2511
Clinton	1846	1980	1735	1937
Columbiana	3518	3717	2809	3468
Coshocton	1736	2017	1302	1913
Crawford	994	1214	778	1308
Cuyahoga	2986	1921	2504	1997
Darke	1284	1123	1199	1179
Delaware	2386	1761	2141	1876
Erie	1302	1109	1090	1223
Fairfield	2421	3411	2037	3212
Fayette	1147	822	1128	808
Franklin	2973	1898	2438	2134
Gallia	1434	729	500	
Geauga	2287	944	1733	888
Greene	2238	1234	2105	1241
Guernsey	2613	2326	2388	2387
Hamilton	6081	6060	5879	7122
Hancock	642	1021	616	986
Hardin	422	382	388	397
Harrison	2009	1818	1801	1835
Henry	166	160		20
Highland	1116	1969	1992	1980
Hocking	612	883	455	1026
Holmes	1058	1823	760	1871
Huron	2205	1650	1975	1796
Jackson	762	838	691	834
Jefferson	2359	2326	2162	2234
Knox	2470	2936	2194	2936
Lake	1857	749	1331	743
Lawrence	1026	944	750	552
Licking	3353	3580	2755	3485
Logan	1538	883	1264	846
Lorain	1937	1428	1605	1726
Lucas	944	538	805	609
Madison	1176	668	1087	615
Marion	1321	1210	1267	1208
Medina	1869	1554	1521	1641
Meigs	1252	704	285	
Mercer	512	1300	269	782
Miami	2389	1478	665	
Monroe	1017	2002	762	1812
Montgomery	3317	3200	3017	2955
Morgan	1831	1845	1567	1891
Muskingum	4226	2928	3499	2816
Ottowa	224	171	202	167
Paulding	53	126		101
Perry	1428	2113	1174	1946
Pickaway	2249	1893	2018	1982
Pike	640	696	651	727
Portage	2544	2120	2301	2181
Preble	2272	1394	2083	1341
Putnam	365	556	369	546
Richland	3175	3928	2299	4477
Ross	3020	2152	2734	2252
Sandusky	841	930	738	957
Scioto	1421	790	365	
Seneca	1446	1507	1268	1829
Shelby	963	1074	944	997
Stark	2650	3177	1996	2738
Summit	2541	1728	2211	1666
Trumbull	4031	3420	3364	3025
Tuscarawas	2284	1920	8	
Union	920	594	784	582
Van Wert	107	191	106	185
Warren	1753	1631	2525	1643
Washington	2070	1603	1863	1487
Wayne	2677	3466	2054	3096
Williams	356	382	388	504
Wood	523	460	418	384
Total	145342	129312	119,561	123,004
	129312			119,561
C's maj.	16,130		S's maj.	3,443

King (Abolitionist) received 5,293 votes.

The Legislature will stand:

	Dem.	Whig.
Senators,	22	14
Representatives,	40	32
	62	46

Democratic majority on joint ballot 16

NEW JERSEY.—Full returns from New Jersey show that the Whigs have only a majority of 8, and not 10 as we stated in our last. Last year they had 12. This year the parties stand:

	Dem.	Whig.
Council,	8	10
Assembly,	26	32
	34	42

Whig majority on joint ballot 8.

Democratic majority on the popular vote 3,500.

Pennsylvania Election.—A slip from the Keystone office at Harrisburgh, gives the following as the final result in Pennsylvania.

	Democrats	*Whigs*
Senate	19	14
House,	62	38
	31	52

Democratic maj. on joint ballot, 29.

The celebrated financier, Monroe Edwards, has been again convicted in New York, of forgery, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the State prison.

New York, Oct. 22.

FLOUR—the supply is very large, and prices falling—Genesee $4 18 a 4 31 Ohio 4 12 a 4 25.

WHEAT.—About 10,000 bushels Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have been sold during the week at 87 a 88 cts.

CORN 53; *Rye* 61; *Oats* 25 a 27; *Barley* 48cts.

ASHES.—Pots $5 62; Pearls $6.

PORK.—Mess $8 50 a 9; Prime 5 50 a $6 00.

BEEF.—Mess $7 a 7 25.

WHISKEY—20 a 25cts.

Toledo, Oct. 27.—The arrivals of Wheat and Flour the past week have been very large, and prices have declined. Wheat 57 a 59cts. from teams, and 62 delivered on board.

FEOUR—$3 12 a 3 25.

Governor of Indiana.—The Wilmington Democratic Register presents the claims of Col. Abel C. Pepper to the nomination as Democratic Candidate for Governor, at the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th of January next. The Register concludes an article setting forth Col. Pepper's claims as follows:

"All who know Col. Pepper know him to be a man of substantial merit, a gentleman and scholar, and 'right side up' on all political subjects, state or national. He is bland in his intercourse with his fellow men, firm and unwavering in principle and has that quickness of perception, in an eminent degree which is so indispensable to one presiding over the destinies of a State."

The Col. would doubtless be a *warm* dose for the Whigs to swallow. We are bound to *pepper* them next August any how.

Discharge of Col. Webb.—J. W. Webb pleaded guilty to the indictment found against him for leaving the State of New York, with intent of giving or receiving a challenge. He was afterwards discharged owing to a flaw in the indictment, it merely setting forth that the prisoner left the State with the *intent*; but as it did not show that he had actually *given* or *received* a challenge it did not charge any offence punishable by the Statute.

O, the glorious uncertainty of the law! A man appears in court with a wound received in a duel, but because the lawyer who framed the indictment thought fit to omit stating that he had actually given or received a challenge, it is to be presumed that he had not, and therefore he is not guilty of any offence punishable by the statute.

It was wisely said by an old writer that 'laws are like cobwebs; they catch the small flies but the large ones break through."

ROADS.—We would again urge upon the attention of the citizens of Fort Wayne, the necessity of making some effort to improve the roads leading to the north. We have but little doubt that two good roads—one from Fort Wayne to Goshen and the other to Lima, would be of much greater advantage to the prosperity of our city than the completion of the Erie & Michigan Canal. The citizens of the northern counties are desirous of making this their market: they wish to bring their wheat and flour here for shipment and would of course receive their salt and many of their goods of us in return. The only difficulty is the bad state of the roads. They propose to contribute liberally towards making roads that can be travelled, if we will only join them in the attempt. If we do not do something shortly we must inevitably lose the trade of these rich and fertile counties—the granary of Indiana. The citizens of Lagrange county are already turning their eyes towards the Erie and Kalamazoo rail road which at Hillsdale or Jonesville is but little farther from them than we are, and as the roads are better it is not improbable that their trade will soon be diverted into that channel unless we take hold of the matter in earnest; and if they should once get in the way of doing their business there, we might find it a difficult task to get them here again.

We understand the road commissioners of Noble County propose to expend a large portion of their road tax on the Mongoquinong road, if Allen County will do the same. It seems to us that this would be making the best use of the large revenue which accrues to the counties in this part of the State. If we would make a combined effort and devote the chief part of our road tax for a year or two on some of the most important and public of our roads, we could make our whole country more easily approached by emigrants, and at the same time by increasing the facilities of intercommunication add much to the wealth,prosperity,and trade of the country.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FOREIGNERS! READ THIS!!

FORTY-THREE of your number have been robbed of their votes by a WHIG CLERK of a FEDERAL COURT!!

On Monday, the 3d inst., the District Court for Ohio, commenced its session in this city, Judge Leavitt presiding.

This being the proper Court for the naturalization of foreigners many presented their claims to become citizens, early in the week, and were put off, at the suggestion of the clerk, until Saturday, under pretence of the pressure of business, attendant upon the numerous cases in bankruptcy, then before the court.

Mr. Miner, the Clerk, notwithstanding this pretence of "want of time," was every day seen spending whole hours of leisure with his whig friends, talking politics, and boasting of his devotion to the whig cause, and even declared that "*he must returned to Columbus and vote for Corwin*, court or no court."

This created suspicions among the friends of the foreigners, and Mr. Miner was again appealed to, to know what his real intentions were. He still made "time" the condition, and said he had no blanks with him, and made other such like excuses. He was told that blanks should be provided; that an assistant should be employed to fill them out, and that nothing should be left for him to do but to sign his name. With this understaning, it was published throughout the county, that foreigners could get their papers by the proper application to the Court on Saturday, the 8th, and accordingly from fifty to seventy-five presened themselves with the certificates of the declaration of their intentions, and their friends for witnesses. As usual in such an assemblage, there were the representatives of every tongue and nation; the hardy sons of toil from Scotland's Heather; the Emerland Isle and the Fatherland of Germany, all now anxious to become members of our great republican family and enjoy the rights of freemen.

It is well understood in this county at least that foreigners generally vote the democratic ticket. Here were from 50 to 75 applicants known by the leading whigs of this city and of course to this whig clerk, to be friendly towards the democratic party, and it was feared their votes would endanger the election of certain candidates on their ticket in this county, especially their runaway candidate T. M. Kelley. However at the going in of the court at 3 o'clock P. M. every foreigner was on the ground and thro' their friends at the bar, asked for their papers. A debate followed mostly between the democratic members of the bar and this whig clerk, the latter listening to numerous suggestions from the whig members of the bar who continually surrounded him.

At length the Judge decided that the applicants should be heard, not however without manifesting much indifference and indulging legal scruples which had not until that hour seemed to embarrass him, although during the week he had blotted from existence, bankrupt debts to the amount of millions of dollars with a single scratch of his pen.

Forty-three were sworn in when the Judge left the court room, with several applicants still remaining for their papers.—The Clerk and Marshal soon followed, and as there was no formal adjournment, it was supposed the court would come in again on Monday morning, and notice was given to all the foreigners to appear on that day, so that they might get their papers in time to vote on Tuesday.

It had now got to be 7 o'clock in the evening—many of them had ten, fifteen and twenty miles to travel to reach their homes; a few had the means to pay their expenses, and staid over until Monday—the balance left.

The next that was known of the whig clerk, who seemed to be the *court* in every respect, save *gentlemanly honor* and dignity, he had left in the 8 o'clock stage for Columbus, on Sunday morning; 'to vote,' as must be supposed, agreeably to his boast, 'for Tom Corwin, the wagon boy!' He did vote no doubt, in Franklin County, but at the expense of FORTY-THREE adopted citizens of this county, who in honor and justice, are as much entitled to a vote as himself.

He took with him every paper connected with these preliminary proceedings, not only robbing the foreigners of their votes, but taking in many instances the only remaining evidence of their right to citizenship, even had they desired to be naturalized elsewhere. These are the facts, and they present a case not only for impeachment and removal, but for the contempt and scorn of every honorable mind. We understand Mr. Miner receives his appointment by the Court and is now enjoying a salary of *three thousand five hundred dollars per year;* if so, we ask for his dismissal as the only atonement which the Court can now make, or share with him the odious condemnation of the people.—The whole transaction is marked with that selfishness and disregard of another's rights, which characterises the 'highwayman,' and exhibits a spirit of lawless intolerance which should be met with merited contempt. Did Mr. Miner suppose he was advancing the interest of his party by such a high handed abuse of official authority; if so it is difficult to tell whether he be not a greater fool than knave. There are political friendships which knaves even find it necessary to keep up with those whom they mean more effectually to ruin; for men may be *led* to their destruction, few can be *driven*. Foreigners who have left their country and kindred to spend the balance of a brief life in this land of equal rights, although ignorant of many that might contribute to their own good and that of the Republic, still they are quick to discern their real friends. They know that he alone is their friend who assists in enfranchising his fellow men, striving to hasten that glorious day-spring of equal liberty which is beginning to dawn upon the world, who spreads wider and wider the principles of democratic freedom,and breaks down the artificial and aristocratical distinctions, which diversify the surface of society with such hideous inequalities.

More of this!

From the same paper of a later date:

Where is Runaway Miner? He left here on Sunday before the election to vote for the Wagon Boy. Has he voted and will he now return those certificates to the *forty three* foreigners who he contrived to cheat out of their votes by his *Sunday absquatulation?* He is informed those certificates cost fifty cents apiece, and he is hereby requested to return them free of charge, or answer to this claim in another form—Should he return to this city on any other errand than to return said papers, his Whig friends will take him by the hand, but the indignant sons of old Germany would take him by the *nose!* Mark that!

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the eastern mail we have advices of the arrival of the packet Independence at New York and the Britannia at Boston, both from Liverpool, bringing intelligence of a destructive fire at Liverpool, by which several lives were lost, and property to an immense amount destroyed.

The disturbed districts were more quiet at the last advices. Some two or three persons who had been wounded at Manchester, Staley, Brook, &c., had died of their wounds.

H. M. ship Warspite, on board of which Lord Ashburton sailed from this country, arrived at Deal on the 23d of September.

The American tariff is unfavorably received in England. Birmingham and other seats of British manufacture will suffer severely by its operation. The French do not view it so unfavorably.

The Ashburton Treaty has been the theme of much discussion in England, and many of the papers there affirm that that country has the worst of the bargain.

There is nothing later from India or China.

The news from Circassia and Daghestan, continues unfavorable to the Russian arms.
Buffalo Com. Adv.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Adv.
LIVERPOOL Sept. 24th.

It is with much regret we have to mention that early yesterday morning this town was visited by a most extensive and calamitous fire, by which much property was destroyed. The fire is said to have been the most destructive ever suffered in Liverpool. The loss in cotton alone exceeds the whole amount of damage by the great fire in 1802, which was estimated at 323,000*l*. The fire destroyed nearly three entire streets, including a great number of costly warehouses, and property valued at *two millions and a half of dollars*. Many lives were lost. A Liverpool paper says:

"The three streets and their boundaries, east and west, occupy an area of from six to seven acres and nearly every building within this space has been destroyed. Piles of warehouses and extensive sheds, crammed with costly merchandise, have been suddenly reduced to heaps of heterogenous and almost valueless matter. The whole area is about six acres, or about thirty thousand square yards. There have been destroyed forty-five thousand nine hundred and eight bales of cotton, two hundred and fifty casks of tallow, eight thousand five hundred barrels of turpentine, eight hundred sacks of flour, two thousand two hundred and nine barrels of flour, sixty tons of cod oil, rice and sugar; the cargo of the ship Bland from Calcutta; besides unknown quantities of flour, India-rubber, sperm oil, tallow, bark, Indian corn, fustic, and other foreign produce.

'It is impossible to form any thing like an accurate estimate of the total loss entailed by this disastrous event. The opinions hazarded on the subject have been various, the greatest amount being 700,000*l* and the least 400,000*l*. Perhaps a mean between these two sums, which would give 550,000*l* may be nearer the mark.'

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated Sept. 16, says: We have received here the melancholy news that the greater part of the city of Kasan has been destroyed by fire. It is stated that twelve hundred houses (four hundred of which were of stone,) twelve churches, the extensive magazine, and the University are reduced to ashes. The details have not yet come to hand. Several of the houses and forty warehouses with goods, have also been destroyed by fire in the city of Jassoslaff.

Miller, the Millenium man recently prophesied that it would never rain again, and some of the Eastern folks began to think there might be something in the prediction; for sure enough it had not rained for six weeks or so. Every thing was upset, however, by the tremendous outpouring of the heavens on Friday night of last week. If the prophet and his disciples were not drowned in their own tent, they may consider themselves well off —*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Mr. Webster setting up for himself.—We must confess, that taking Mr. Webster's past career for a criterion, and the signals hung out by the old Federal organs, authorized, we have done him great in justice. We could not have doubted (*remembering how often* he had fallen back into Mr. Clay's wake at the bidding of the bank, and the commercial and manufacturing capitalists, so long holding him in dependence) but that he was again about to obey the *orders promulgated* in those journals—resign his office, abandon Mr. Tyler to his helplessness, and *fall into* train of the Cæsar, in awe of whose overbearing scowl and imperious mastery his genius has always stood rebuked?

Our modern Antony, it seems, means no longer to succumb. He sets up for independent power; defies the decree of the whig convention of Massachusetts, which ordered him to separate from Mr. Tyler, and take up the ensign of Mr. Clay, and refuses to follow in the rear of his lieutenant, Mr. Davis. Mr. Webster not only refuses to submit to this abasement of himself from his station here and humiliation in his own state, but resolutely disputes the authority of the Whig convention to divorce him and the Administration (of which he forms a part) from the Federal communion. He revolts at the attempt.

We must give Mr. Webster credit for this new daring. He shows much good sense in the determination he has adopted, for, in our opinion, his courage in this crisis of his fate is the off-spring of the wisest discretion The federal party (who at best have not more than two or three thousand majority in the state) dare not take up his glove. Mr. Webster with the influence of the Administration at his back, can easily array around him a third, if not one half, of the power of federalism in the state; and, by drawing them off to even a neutral ground, he can prostrate Mr. Clay's second, Governor Davis, at the very next election. Mr. Webster knows full well that the trembling dynasty of Federalism in Massachusetts—covered, as they are, with the odium of fresh crimes against popular rights, in furnishing arms to put down the majority in Rhode Island, and in the atrocious wrong committed in the gerrymandering act of their late Legislature—dare not risk a struggle with him.

WELL DONE ALABAMA.—We find the subjoined statement in the Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union. It is gratifying to see the disposition and ability of this Democratic state promptly to meet her engagements.—Repudiation does not belong to the Democratic creed.

"We are unusually gratified to be able to inform our readers, upon the most undoubted authority, that all the liabilities of the state for the present year, 1842, have been anticipated—i. e. that they have in every instance both in Europe and the United States, been provided for before the day of payment. To many of our readers it will not be uninteresting to add, that the entire debt of the State for bank capital, (which is the only debt the state owes,) now outstanding in the form of bonds, is only $9,871,550, showing a reduction, since the last official reports, of more than one million of dollars. The whole interest payable in the year 1843 will be $604,635, falling due generally in January and July, and several of the banks availing themselves of the present favorable rates of exchange on Europe, have already remitted the funds necessary to meet the payments due in January."

MEXICO.—With the richest gold and silver mines in the world, is trying to borrow money in England, where the people are starving.

The Nashville Whig, of Saturday last understands that Gen. Jackson received a painful injury in the forehead, on Thursday, by the upsetting of a carriage, near the Hermitage, in which he was riding out to visit a sick neighbor.

More Steam Boat Disasters.—We learn by Mr. Holden, who has just arrived from the mouth of the Ohio, that the S. B. Eliza struck a log in the Mississippi, about a mile and a half above the mouth of the Ohio, last week, and sunk to the hurricane deck, in less than a minute. So rapidly did she go down, that it was thought forty persons were drowned, mostly deck passengers. It is impossible to ascertain the precise number, of their names, as all the books and papers are irrecovernbly lost. Amongst the persons drowned were the Captain's wife and child. The Eliza was laden down to her guards with lead, and was bound from St. Louis to New Orleans. She was built at Pittsburgh a year or two since, and cost $20,000. She was a little over 200 tons burthen.

THE MILLENNIUM.—The Middle Dutch Church was filled to overflowing last evening to hear a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Brownlee, upon the subject of the Millennium.—The sermon was one of the ablest we have heard for a long time. It argued that the doctrines of Miller were a great delusion, and that those who believed them would believe any thing. In regard to the predictions of the prophet Daniel, (which form the main the basis of the theory of Miller,) that the world will come to an end, in April 1843, the Doctor showed that there were six dates occupying a space of time between 1782 and 1868, any one of which would answer for a termination as well as the one which had been hit upon by Miller. There was no reason for the one date which would not answer for the other, and for the matter there was no reason in any of the dates assumed when the world would come to an end.—They were periods of time when some moral event might take place, as in 1782, when both in the New World and the old, in the Church and the world there were important revolutions.

The question whether the Millennium had passed or was to come, was ably argued also and many reasons were given to show that there had been no period in the history of the world when that had taken place. It was the belief of the learned Doctor that the Millennium would not commence for 175 years yet. The sermon last night was but one of two or three more upon the same subject which will be delivered hereafter.—*N. Y. Daily Express.*

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Ecclesiastical—Interdicted Marriages.—The Synod of New Jersey convened in the 1st Presbyterian Church at Elizabethtown on Tuesday.

Among other interesting matters brought before the meeting was a resolution from the Elizabethtown Presbytery, requesting the Synod to call upon the General Assembly, at its next meeting, to take the constitutional steps to rescind the rule forbidding a man to marry his deceased wife's sisters. These steps as prescribed by the constitution are to send the proposition down for decision to the several Presbyteries, a majority of which is necessary to effect its repeal.

An interesting and protracted debate arose out of this proposition, in which a number of the members participated.

The proposition was sustained by the Synod, in a vote of 55 to 24. The proposition therefore will go up to the Assembly at its session in Philadelphia in May next.

DEATH OF GOV. WOODBRIDGE.—A friend has favored us with an extract of a letter from Detroit, received by yesterday's mail, which gives the melancholy information of the death of the Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, U. S. Senator from Michigan. Mr. W. was formerly Governor of that state, a gentleman of fine character and talents, and universally esteemed.

His death occasions a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, which will be filled by a man of opposite political views, the present Legislature in Michigan being Democratic.—*Cir. Rep.*

MARRIED—On Wednesday 26th inst., by Alexander Duncan, Esq., Mr. Isaac Place to Miss Miram Linsey, all of Wabash County.

DIED.—At Covington, Fountain County, on Sunday, Oct. 23d, Mr. Robert Stuart, a contractor on the Wabash and Erie Canal.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday the 21st day of November next, at the late residence of R. M. S. Wines, the personal property of the deceased, consisting in part of Household furniture, Farming utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Carts, 1 Sleigh, Grain, 1 Carriage and a Canal Boat, &c.

ALSO:—On Wednesday the 23d of November, the Farm of the deceased, in Washington Township. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on said days and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Terms—for sums over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving satisfactory security. All sums of three dollars and under, cash.

SAMUL HANNA,
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
O. W. JEFFERIS.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 26, 1842. 13 ts

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, Ia.

ARRIVALS.

Logansport, Ia., every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Mahonc City, O., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Elkhart, Ia., Every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

Branch C. H. Mich, every Thursday at 6 P. M.

Pulaski, O., every Sunday at 6 P. M.

Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Winchester, Ia., Every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

White Cr. H. Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

Logansport, Ia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Mounee City, O., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Elkhart, Ia, every Sunday and Wednesday at 5 A. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Thursday at 5 A. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.

Pulaski, O., every Friday at 8 A. M.

Piqua, O. every Tuesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Whitley C. H. Ia. every Friday at 9 A. M.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial Bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mount pleasant
Belmont Bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Franklin Bank	do
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Jammers and mech nicksbk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the Reformers are taken.

PROCLAMATION.—Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of Allen County that an election will be held on Monday the 7th day of November next, at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships in said county—for the purpose of electing a Representative in the General Assembly to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mitchell S. Wines.

B. B. STEVENS, Sh'ff

Oct 22, 1842. 17

Printing Ink.

THE subscriber would inform printers, and the public generally, that they have now completed their machinery, which will enable them to furnish Printing Inks in any quantity, and the quality we warrant in all cases to be fully equal to the best New York or Eastern inks, which we intend selling at the following prices, viz:

News Ink	at	30 cents per pound.	
Common do	"	40	do do
Book do F	"	50	do do
do do F F	"	75	do do
Superfine do F F F	"	100	do do
Vermillion do F F F	"	200	do do
do do F F F	"	250	do do
Blue do F F F		250	do do
Printers varnish		50	do do

Together with various other colors made to order WM. PRESCOTT, & Co.

No 6, Buckingham Buildings, Commercial st., Buffalo.

Western Cash Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following goods, which he will sell at a small advance from New York prices,

4500 yds Ondeia 4 4ths Sheetings,
600 lbs Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 10,
12 pieces Hard twist,
20 do Blue and Black Satinetts,
15 do Kentucky Jeans,
10 do Linseys,
20 do Cassimeres, Black, Invisible green, Olive, Snuff, Steel mixed, and Gray Broad Cloths,
15 do Sheeps Gray and Fine Cassimeres,
Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Red and Green Flannels,
Ready made Over Coats,
Woolen Yarn of various colors.
Cooking Stoves and Hollow Ware,
Buttons and Screws of different sizes,
Catsup Bottles,
Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives.

Oct. 14, 1842. R. W. TAYLOR.

SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS:—Also Calicoes, Gingham Dimpre, Table cloths, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the estate of Marshall S. Wines, late of Allen County, dec'd, has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to file them in the Clerk's office immediately. All indebted to the estate must make immediate payment.

The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

SAMUL HANNA,
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
O. W. JEFFERIS,
Adm'rs.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 25, 1842. 3m 18

Watchmaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the Watch and Clock making business, in all its various branches, near the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets; where clocks, watches, and time pieces of all descriptions will be carefully repaired, and feels confident from his long experience in the business and having in his employment a European workman, to give general satisfaction.

Work from a distance will receive punctual attention.

JACOB HULL.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 27, 1842. 18

BRANCH BANK, FORT WAYNE, Sep. 27, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Branch at Fort Wayne, of the State Bank of Indiana, for the election of seven directors, on the part of the Stockholders of said Branch, for the year ensuing, will be held at the Banking House in Fort Wayne, on Monday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of ten and six of said day.

H. M'CULLOCH,
Cashier.

Sep 27, '42 14 6w

SALT.—For sale low for cash.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Harding, late of Milan Township, Allen Co., deceased, notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate settlement, and all to whom said dec'd was indebted at the time of his decease, to prove and hand in their claims

LEONARD GOODNOW.

Fairport, Oct 1842. 16

State of Indiana, } ss.
Adams County, }

In the Probate Court of Adams County, May Term, 1842.

Matter of the Estate of Thomas Forsyth, dec'd. Application to sell land.

NOW comes the administrator of said estate by his attorney and makes his report in writing whereby it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the outstanding debts against the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given to the non-resident heirs of the said deceased, to wit—John Forsyth, Sarah Forsyth, Robert Forsyth, Rebecca Forsyth, James Forsyth, Mary Forsyth, Nancy Forsyth, Allen S. Forsyth, Elizabeth Forsyth, Samuel Forsyth and George Forsyth to appear in said Court at the February Term thereof, to be holden on the second Monday in February next, at the court house in said county to show cause if any they can, why the real estate of said deceased shall not be made assets in the hands of the Administrator to discharge the outstanding claims against said estate.

Attest, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Cl'k.

May 20th 1842. 16
Jas. H. Lindsey, Att'y. $3

DENTISTRY.

D. W. BLACKLEACH, of Cincinnati, would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he will remain at Mr. John Edsall's for a short time, where he will be happy to wait upon any person desirous of availing themselves of his professional services. He is prepared to perform operations in every branch of his profession, in the very best style.

Ladies waited upon at their residence.

Refer to THOS. JOHNSON, Esq. or JUDGE HANNA.

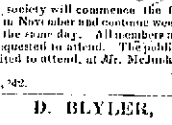
Oct. 1, 1842. 14tf

Fort Wayne Debating Society.

THIS society will commence the first Tuesday in November and continue weekly thereafter on the same day. All members are particularly requested to attend. The public generally is invited to attend, at Mr. McJunkin's school house.

Oct. 7, 342. 15tf

D. BLYLER,



Boot and Shoe-Maker,

INFORMS the public that he is now prepared to attend to any orders in the above business at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. His work will all be done in the most workmanlike style, and of the best Eastern Leather. Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes of every description will be kept on hand, or made to order at short notice. He requests the public to give him a trial, as he feels confident that the quality of his goods and his low prices will ensure him a continuance of their support.

He has removed his shop to the building lately occupied by J. B. Dubois, as an office, opposite the printing office.

Fort Wayne Oct. 7, 1842. 14tf

WHITE DOG taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes, by
D. BLYLER.

Oct. 7, 1842. 14

New School.

E. H. MURRAY, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, that he has opened his school in the vicinity of Ewing's Addition, at what is known as Packham's school house, on the common, near to his residence.—Experience in the tuition and rearing of youth, justifies the idea on the part of the teacher, of giving satisfaction.

TERMS.—For Orthography, Spelling, Reading and writing, $2 50 per quarter. Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, $3 per quarter.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS

IN AUBURN, DE KALB CO.

THE undersigned will sell at the Court house door in Auburn, De Kalb Co. Ia., on Tuesday the first day of November next, the following town lots, numbered 41, 42, 59, 76, 127, 193, 194, 192, 193, 241, 242, 206, 248, 204, and 253.

Also at the Court House door in Dacatur, Adams Co., on the 14th day of November next, Lot No. 23, in Monmouth in said county. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 A M and 4 o'clock P M on said days. Terms cash.

R. E. FLEMING,
Assignee of Isaac Parry.

Oct. 7 1842. 15

DYEING.—ELI E. MURRAY offers his services to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Fort Wayne, in the above business. Experience in eastern establishments in coloring, renders him well qualified to give general satisfaction. Silks, Cassimeres, Merinoes, Cottons and Woolens of every description, from a pair of socks to a cloak or coverlid will be colored on easy terms, clear of spots and warranted good. Coats, Pants and dresses cleaned and scoured in proper order. Those favoring him with a call may expect prompt attention, and all articles delivered at the time specified.

Residence on Berry street, in Ewing's Addition, in the house formerly occupied by the Messrs. Shoafs.

Oct. 1842. 6m15

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED this day, which will be sold cheaper than ever, at the new cash store.

R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 7, 1842. 15

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Edsall, as a shop, one door west of the Post Office, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of men's and women's work, suitable for the season. He has just received his fall supply of stock from the south and east and is prepared to manufacture work of all kinds, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wheat, Corn and Oats will be received at market prices.

C. D. WOOD.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 1, 1842. 6m 14

MORE LIGHT.

LARD LAMPS, a new and superior article, for burning Lard, and giving a better light than any other lamp, at considerable less cost, for sale by ISAAC MARSH.

Oct. 1, 1842. 14

CASH FOR WHEAT.—At Hamilton and Williams' New Store, Corner of Clinton and Columbia Streets.

Sep. 16, 1842. 12

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, Rep on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at

MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Fort Wayne, Oct. 1st, 1842. If not called for before the 1st of January next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Anthony Asa
Armstrong L M
Arney Daniel 2
Armstrong Uel

B

Bowyer Daniel S 3
Brooks Wm H
Boynton George
Boyton G D
Braddock John
Bell George
Brindenbaugh John
Berry J T.
Brown Thomas
Bowers George
Brubaker Henry
Burns Jacob
Bain John
Buchanan James
Bower John
Black Geo Nelson
Bender David
Baldwin G
Barnaur John

C

Campbell Mrs Eliza
Campbell Mrs E C
Cozzley John
Crinkins Patrick
Clark Peter
Clear Conrad Esq
Colly Jeremiah
Clark John G
Collins John C.
Chenell Wm
Comperet Frances 2
Cutter Ellen
Cartwright James M
Cridleman Joseph
Cooke Lawrence

D

Dyas J D 2
Dunn Jeremiah D
Dibert John
Delong Wm
Dow Albert M
Dakes Mr
Doudakin Edward

E

Edwards Arthur
Eyans P & C

F

Fagan Henry
Fingerroth James
Freeman Elder
Fournier J S
Furfest Wms
Fisher Benjamin
Fairchild Moses
Farrelly Philip 2
Fort Wayne Ia

G

Giles Rubell
Griggs Mrs Ann
Green Jeremiah 2
Green Jer
Griffith John B
Graham James P
Green Elisha W

H

Haugate John Esq
Hill George
Hopkins Caleb
Hood Johnathan 2
Harris Samuel
Harding Charles
Halliday Jedediah
Hartzell Levi

J

Jaquith J W
Jolley Daniel

GERMAN.

Christian Keior
Christiana Filbig
Christian Linker
Heinrich Schune
Cheles Meyer
Ezord Hetzman
P F Chuessis
John Chr Geske
Heser, Hartzell
Heinrich Bas Wittwer
O Chenen
John Beister
L Koch

Julien Er 2
Jones Layman
Jennings Stephen K

Klinger John
Kemp Mark

L

Larry John
Laird Robert
Lots Henry M

Mosbler Bernard
McMakin Jos D
Miller George
Miller Asa 3
Richerson John Esq
Michael Henry W
Mallott Daniel
Miller Henry
Miller Rupbus
Minahan John
Mayhew Samuel
Manor Joseph N

Newman L L

O

Owens Erasmus P

Patee Rev Trew
Patee Richard
Patee Ephraim
Prince Henry
Prescott John
Perat Cline
Pelkey Lewy
Phelps Bernard R

Redfield Samuel
Ratchledge Wm
Reynolds William
Randles Philemon
Royce James A 2
Read David F
Ross Miss Silvia
Rick John 2
Ryan Clinnet
Rendes Samuel
Rue Nicholas T
Robinson J S

S

Snider Henry
Smith Paul
Strong Joseph
Stephenson John D
Story Mrs Mary
Shive Samuel
Shaw Isaac 2
Stetzel George
Schaefer Jacob
St. John G
Stager Jacob
Smith E H
Stisser Augustus
Smith John
Sheridan Hugh T

Thompson Thomas 2
Taylor Wm
Tuttle E
Toy Deadmake

V

Vrues Gerret F

Worth David
Watson S 1.
Wise John F 2
Walsh Wm
Webster Edwin
Word Denser K
Witten Mrs Eliza
Winton John

Heinrich Lange
John Rud Brueggeman
George Gander
Christopher Berg
Joachim Schmeckenberg
G Reimer 2
Frederick Ghoch
Frederick Homier
Christian Miller

Conrad and Ludwig Hadfman
S. ANDLE, P.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

Window Glass.

A FULL ASSORTMENT just received by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

TIMOTHY, CLOVER, AND FLAX SEED, taken in Exchange for goods.

R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug 20, 1842. 8

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold by me in Maysville, Union county, Ohio, on Thursday the 10th day of November, A. D. 1842, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the court house, the following property owned by the Chester Farmer of said county, petitioner in bankruptcy, to wit: Two lots held by title bond, situate in FAIRPORT, Allen county Indiana, numbered 83 and 84. Also,

An assignment of certificate No 2320 of preference, given by the commissioner of the Wabash and Erie canal lands in Indiana, for the fractional, north west quarter of section 5 township 29 North of range 11 East, containing 72 acres and 22 poles.

I will also sell at the same time and place, the following property owned by James L. Lord, of said Union county, petitioner in bankruptcy, to wit:

Four lots, Nos. 80 82 83 and 120 in WOLF LAKE, Noble county Indiana, encumbered by a mortgage to the amount of forty dollars.—Seventeen in lots Nos. 1, 2, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46 44, 72, 74, 76, 77, 13, 26, and 27 in ROSCOE Allen county Indiana. An equitable title to seven, Nos. 81, 82, 76, 75, 5, 6, and 315, in FAIRPORT Allen county, Indiana.

JAMES E WILSON, Assignee.

Sept. 24 1842. (Pr. charge $1 00) 3w12

HERDWARE.—A general assortment of the first quality, by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

QUEENSWARE and CHINA, newest styles Glass Ware, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

NEW CASH STORE.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received, and are now opening in Colerick's new brick store, corner of Columbia and Clinton Streets, a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Consisting in part of Broad-Cloths of various qualities, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, French and English Merinoes, Figured Orleans Cloth of various patterns, Parlin cloths, worsted Serges, Prints and Ginghams, Muscelin De Laines, Linsts, Robinetts, Laces, artificials, Ribbons, a variety of shawls, with an assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Sheeting, Batting, Wicking, and Cotton Yarn—Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of every description

Hand-saws, Axes, Chissels, Augurs, Locks, Norfolk Latches, Butts, Screws, &c. Trace and Log Chains. Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Tapioca, Barine, Starch, Saleratus, Indigo, Sperm Candles and Soap.

An assortment of Queensware & China. They are also receiving from Pittsburgh a full supply of Window Glass, and *best Jamaica Iron and Nails* of every size. Also, Lake Salt direct from the works at Syracuse. All of which will be sold low for cash.

Wheat or other produce that will bear shipment taken for goods.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 1842. 12

DR. AYRES will attend to the practice of MEDICINE in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country; and will at any time promptly attend to the calls of those who may thus favor him.

Office one door east of the Post Office.

Sep. 24, 1842. 6m13

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Crow, late of Whitley County dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to file them in the Clerk's office of the Whitly Probate Court, as the law directs.

The estate is supposed to be solvent.

ASA SHOEMAKER, Adm'r.

Sept. 8, 1842 3w-11-81

Fort Wayne Foundry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that the above establishment is now in successful operation. All kinds of work usually done in foundries will be accurately and promptly executed.

Mill and Machine Castings of every description.

The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:

Lathe Irons, Fanning Mill Irons, Sad Irons Waggon-Boxes, Plough Irons, &c &c.

Barrow Wheels, &c. &c.

Or made to order and on as good terms as they can be had at Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Michawaka.

The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to WOOD'S CAST IRON PLOUGH, a superior article; also to a DOUBLE PLOUGH for weeding corn. All of which will be kept usually on hand. Stocking and repairing Ploughs will be done on short notice.

BOWSER, ORDISON, & STOFFY.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842. 3y-10

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the firm of D. G. & E. P. JONES, to come forward immediately and make settlement, as they have stopped business for the purpose of settling their business.

Wheat will be taken at the highest market price in payment of debts.

Sep 3, 1842. 10-1w

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM BARBEE AND JAMES W. YANDES, having purchased an interest in the paper Mill at this place, of Daniel Yandes one of the late firm of Thomas & Yandes (which late firm was a few days since dissolved.)

The manufacture of Paper will be continued by the new firm of Barbee, Yandes & Co., who are determined to spare no exertions to supply the Wabash Valley as well as part of the north and west of our own and adjoining states with a superior article of all descriptions of paper on hand.

Blank book paper; letter and writing paper plain and ruled; printing paper; envelop paper; Tea and wrapping paper, Bonnet boards, &c. &c.

The Mill being in fine operation and worked by experienced hands we are enabled to say that all orders will be executed with all practicable despatch.

Rags and Tanners scraps Wanted.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, POOLE CAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

N. B. Agencies for selling paper have or will be established with full supplies at all points on the Wabash river and Wabash & Erie Canal where rags will be received and forwarded.

BARBEE, YANDES, & CO.

Aug. 11, 342.

Soap and Candles.

S. HINTON having purchased the stock of C. Fairfield, has now on hand a large supply of Soap and Candles, which he will sell low for cash, or country produce.

Flour and Salt at retail. A lot of prime home made Yarn, &c.

Sep. 342 13

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Gledill's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS, of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Dogs* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Tailor's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for Mill mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the first materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. A call and examine for yourselves.

Ax-Handles from a distance will meet with prompt attention

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order,

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

March 26 1842. 30tf

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

I HAVE three Thrashing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

Produce Wanted.

WE will receive produce at a fair market price, in payment for the Seminal. Those who wish to pay in Potatoes and other "truck" are requested to bring them on immediately. Pork, Lard, Wool, &c. will be received any time through the winter.

Oct. 1, 1842.

ON COMMISSION.—30 Bbls Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.

May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

BROOMS for sale in quantities to suit purchaser, by
R. W. TAYLOR.

THE subscribers have just received a first rate lot of Spanish Sole and Upper Leather—Shoe findings &c.

TAYLOR & DURRELL.

Aug. 19. 6

500 LBS. Mannisbang Yarn, from No 5 to 10 for sale by
R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug 20, 1842.

In the Whitley Circuit Court, Sep. Term, 1842.
Adam Hamburger and Christina Baker, vs.
Alfred Griswold, Nathan Weeks and the unknown heirs of Augustus Griswold, dec'd.

In Chancery.

COMES now the said complainants by Ewing & Brackenridge their solicitors, and now file their bill of complaint in this behalf and upon affidavit now filed it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana, thereupon on examples motion it is ordered that notice of the filing and pendency of said bill be given to said defendants by publication in theretofore in the Fort Wayne Sentinel a public newspaper, printed and published in Fort Wayne, Allen County, in said State, for and during the time required by the Statute in such case made and provided. The said defendants are therefore notified that unless they appear, on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said Court to be holden at the Court House in the County of Allen on the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill the same and the matters and things therein contain will be taken as confessed and decreed accordingly.

R. COLINS, Cl'k.

O. t. 10th 1842. $4 63 16
Ewing & Brackenridge, Solicitors.

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and refurnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner, earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. Bar'er with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the main of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Banking and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

HARD LAMPS, giving a light equal to the best sperm oil, at about one fourth the cost, manufactured and for sale by
MORGAN LEWIS.

Sep. 342. 13

SOLE LEATHER.—A lot of first rate Spanish and Eastern Sole Leather, will be sold very low at HAMILTON & WILLIAMS' New Cash Store.

Sep. 23, '42.

TRACE & LOG CHAINS—for
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A choice assortment of Ladies and misses Gaiters and Slipt ns. Also gentlemen's fine Boots, Pumps do, do Brogans,

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

TAR,

1 or 2 gallon kegs or by the gallon, for sale by
R. W. TAYLOR.

"On his own Hook."

ANC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE; in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in these, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, flour, pork, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a dry store by Doct. Beaubien, (the cheapened front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf

Cabinet and Chair Making.

H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDE BOARDS, BUREAUX, Register and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

H. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1y39

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Engd one at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 4, 1840. 1y

WANTED.

5000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which the market price will be paid, by
R. W. TAYLOR.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall.

HENRY JOHNS.

pril 9th 1843. 43

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into co-partnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the same.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS.

Feb. 10th 1842.

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

COOKING STOVES, and Hard Ware, for Sale by
R. W. TAYLOR.

WELL DONE ALABAMA.—We find the subjoined statement in the Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union. It is gratifying to see the disposition and ability of this Democratic state promptly to meet her engagements.—Repudiation does not belong to the Democratic creed.

'We are unusually gratified to be able to inform our readers, upon the most undoubted authority, that all the liabilities of the state for the present year, 1842, have been anticipated—i. e. that they have in every instance both in Europe and the United States, been provided for before the day of payment. To many of our readers it will not be uninteresting to add, that the entire debt of the State for bank capital, (which is the only debt the state owes,) now outstanding in the form of bonds, is only $9,874,550, showing a reduction, since the last official reports, of more than one million of dollars. The whole interest payable in the year 1843 will be $504,635, falling due generally in January and July, and several of the banks availing themselves of the present favorable rates of exchange on Europe, have already remitted the funds necessary to meet the payments due in January.'

MEXICO.—With the richest gold and silver mines in the world, is trying to borrow money in England, where the people are starving.

The Nashville Whig, of Saturday last understands that Gen. Jackson received a painful injury in the forehead, on Thursday, by the upsetting of a carriage, near the Hermitage, in which he was riding out to visit a sick neighbor.

More Steam Boat Disasters.—We learn by Mr. Holden, who has just arrived from the mouth of the Ohio, that the S. B. Eliza struck a log in the Mississippi, about a mile and a half above the mouth of the Ohio, last week, and sunk to the hurricane deck, in less than a minute. So rapidly did she go down, that it was thought forty persons were drowned, mostly deck passengers. It is impossible to ascertain the precise number, of their names, as all the books and papers are irrecoverably lost. Amongst the persons drowned were the Captain's wife and child. The Eliza was laden down to her guards with lead, and was bound from St. Louis to New Orleans. She was built at Pittsburgh a year or two since, and cost $20,000. She was a little over 200 tons burthen.

THE MILLENIUM.—The Middle Dutch Church was full to overflowing last evening to hear a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Brownlee, upon the subject of the Millenium.—The sermon was one of the ablest we have heard for a long time. It argued that the doctrines of Miller were a great delusion, and that those who believed them would believe any thing. In regard to the predictions of the prophet Daniel, (which form the main the basis of the theory of Miller,) that the world will come to an end, in April 1842, the Doctor shewed that there were six dates occupying a space of time between 1782 and 1868, any one of which would answer for a termination as well as the one which had been hit upon by Miller. There was no reason for the one date which would not answer for the other, and for the matter there was no reason in any of the dates assumed when the world would come to an end.—They were periods of time when some moral event might take place, as in 1782, when both in the New World and the old, in the Church and the world there were important revolutions.

The question whether the Millenium had passed or was to come, was ably argued also and many reasons were given to show that there had been no period in the history of the world when that had taken place. It was the belief of the learned Doctor that the Millenium would not commence for 175 years yet. The sermon last night was but one of two or three more upon the same subject which will be delivered hereafter.—*N. Y. Daily Express.*

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Ecclesiastical—Interdicted Marriages.—The Synod of New Jersey convened in the 1st Presbyterian Church at Elizabethtown on Tuesday.

Among other interesting matters brought before the meeting was a resolution from the Elizabethtown Presbytery, requesting the Synod to call upon the General Assembly, at its next meeting, to take the constitutional steps to rescind the rule forbidding a man to marry his deceased wife's sisters. These steps as prescribed by the constitution are to send the proposition down for decision to the several Presbyteries, a majority of which is necessary to effect its repeal.

An interesting and protracted debate arose out of this proposition, in which a number of the members participated.

The proposition was sustained by the Synod, in a vote of 55 to 24. The proposition therefore will go up to the Assembly at its session in Philadelphia in May next.

DEATH OF GOV. WOODBRIDGE.—A friend has favored us with an extract of a letter from Detroit, received by yesterday's mail, which gives the melancholy information of the death of the Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, U. S. Senator from Michigan. Mr. W. was formerly Governor of that state, a gentleman of fine character and talents, and universally esteemed.

His death occasions a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, which will be filled by a man of opposite political views, the present Legislature in Michigan being Democratic.—*Cin. Rep.*

MARRIED—On Wednesday 26th inst., by Alexander Duncan, Esq., Mr. Isaac Place to Miss Mirim Linsey, all of Wabash County.

DIED.—At Covington, Fountain County, on Sunday, Oct. 23d, Mr. Robert Stuart, a contractor on the Wabash and Erie Canal.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday the 21st day of November next, at the late residence of M. S. Wines, the personal property of the deceased, consisting in part of Household furniture, Farming utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Waggons, Carts, 1 Sleigh, Grain, 1 Carriage and a Canal Boat, &c.

ALSO:—On Wednesday the 23d of November, Hay, Wheat and Cattle, on the 'Spy Run Farm' of the deceased, in Washington Township. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on said days and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Terms—for sums over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving satisfactory security. All sums of three dollars and under, cash.

SAM'L HANNA,
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
O. W. JEFFERDS.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 20, 1842. 18 ts

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, Ia.

ARRIVALS.

Logansport, Ia., every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Maumee City, O., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Elkhart, Ia., Every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Thursday at 6 P. M.

Pulaski, O., every Sunday at 6 P. M.

Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Winchester, Ia., Every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Whitley C. H. Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

Logansport, Ia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Maumee City, O., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.

Elhart, Ia, every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 A. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Thursday at 5 A. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.

Pulaski, O., every Friday at 6 A. M.

Piqua, O. every Tuesday, and Friday, at A. M.

Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Whitley C. H. Ia. every Friday at 9 A. M.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfiet or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Franklin Bank	do
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putnan
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

PROCLAMATION.—Notice is hereqy given to the qualified voters of Allen County, that an election will be held on Monday the 7th day of November next, at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships in said county—for the purpose of electing a Representative in the General Assembly to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Marshall S. Wines. B. B. STEVENS, Sh'ff

Oct 22, 1842. 17

Printing Ink.

THE subscriber would inform printers, and the public generally, that they have now completed their machinery, which will enable them to furnish Printing Inks in any quantity, and the quality we warrant in all cases to be fully equal to the best New York or Eastern inks, which we intend selling at the following prices, viz:

News Ink	at	30	cents per pound.
Common do	"	40	do do
Book do F	"	50	do do
do do F F	"	75	do do
Superfine do F F F	"	100	do do
Vermillion do F F F	"	300	do do
do do F F	"	250	do do
Blue do F F F		250	do do
Printers varnish		50	do do

Together with various other colors made to order WM. PRESCOTT, & Co.

No 6, Buckhead Buildings, Commercial st., Buffalo.

Western Cash Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following goods, which he will sell at a small advance from New York prices.

4500 yds Oneida 4 4ths. Sheetings,
600 lbs Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 10,
12 pieces Hard times,
20 do Blue and Black Satinett,
15 do Kentucky Jeans,
10 do Linsey,
20 do Blue, Black, Invisible green, Olive, Snuff, Steel mixed, and Gray Broad Cloths,
15 do Sheeps Gray and Fine Cassimeres,
Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Red and Green Flannels,
Ready made Over Coats,
Woolen Yarn of various colors.
Cooking Stoves and Hollow Ware,
Butts and Screws of different sizes,
ortolk Latches,
Knives and Forks,
Pen and Pocket Knives.

Oct. 14, 1842. R. W. TAYLOR.

SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS:—Also Calicoes, Ginghams Diapers, Table cloths, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the estate of Marshall S. Wines, late of Allen County, dec'd, has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to file them in the Clerk's office immediately. All indebted to the estate must make immediate payment.

The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

SAM'L HANNA,
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
O. W. JEFFERDS,
Admr's.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 25, 1842. 3m 18

Watchmaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the Watch and Clock making business, in all its various branches, near the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets; where clocks, watches, and time pieces of all descriptions will be carefully repaired, and feels confident from his long experience in the business and having in his employment a European workman, to give general satisfaction.

Work from a distance will receive punctual attention.

JACOB HULL.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 27, 1842. 18

BRANCH BANK, FORT WAYNE, Sep. 27, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Branch at Fort Wayne, of the State Bank of Indiana, for the election of seven directors, on the part of the Stockholders of said Branch, for the year ensuing, will be held at the Banking House in Fort Wayne, on Monday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of ten and six of said day. H. M'CULLOCH, Cashier.

Sep 27, '42 14 6w

SALT.—For sale low for cash.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Harding, late of Milan Township, Allen Co., deceased, notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate settlement, and all to whom said dec'd was indebted at the time of his decease, to prove and hand in their claims

LEONARD GOODNOW.

Fairport, Oct. 1842. 16

State of Indiana, } ss.
Adams County, }

In the Probate Court of Adams County, May Term, 1842.

Matter of the Estate of Thomas Forsyth, dec'd. Application to sell land.

NOW comes the administrator of said estate by his attorney and makes his report in writing whereby it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the outstanding debts against the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given to the non-resident heirs of the said deceased, to wit:—John Forsyth, Sarah Forsyth, Robert Forsyth, Rebecca Forsyth, James Forsyth, Mary Forsyth, Nancy Forsyth, Allen S. Forsyth, Elizabeth Forsyth, Samuel Forsyth and George Forsyth, to appear in said Court at the February Term thereof, to be holden on the second Monday in February next, at the court house in said county to show cause if any they can, why the real estate of said deceased shall not be made assets in the hands of the Administrator to discharge the outstanding claims against said estate.

Attest, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Cl'k.

May 20th 1842. 16

Jas. B. Lindsey, Att'y. $3

DENTISTRY.

D. W. BLACKLEACH, of Cincinnati, would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he will remain at Mr. John Edsall's for a short time, where he will be happy to wait upon any person desirous of availing themselves of his professional services. He is prepared to perform operations in every branch of his profession, in the very best style.

Ladies waited upon at their residence.

Refer to THOS. JOHNSON, Esq. or JUDGE BORDEN.

Oct, 1, 1842. 14tf

Fort Wayne Debating Society.

THIS society will commence the first Tuesday in November and continue weekly thereafter on the same day. All members are particularly requested to attend. The public generally is invited to attend, at Mr. McJunkin's school house.

Oct. 7, '42. 15tf

D. BLYLER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

INFORMS the public that he is now prepared to attend to any orders in the above business at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. His work will all be done in the most workman-like style, and of the best Eastern Leather. Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes of every description will be kept on hand, or made to order at short notice. He requests the public to give him a trial, as he feels confident that the quality of his goods and his low prices will ensure him a continuance of their support.

He has removed his shop to the building lately occupied by J. B. Dubois, as an office, opposite the printing office.

Fort Wayne Oct. 7, 1842. 14tf

WHITE DOG taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes, by
D BLYLER.

Oct. 7, 1842. 14

New School.

E. H. MURRAY, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, that he has opened his school in the vicinity of Ewing's Addition; at what is known as Tinkham's school house, on the common, near to his residence.—Experience in the tuition and rearing of youth, justifies the idea on the part of the teacher, of giving satisfaction.

TERMS:—For Orthography, Spelling, Reading and writing, $2 50 per quarter. Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, $3 per quarter.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS

IN AUBURN, DE KALB CO.

THE undersigned will sell at the Court house door in Auburn, DeKalb Co. Ia., on Tuesday the first day of November next, the following town lots, numbered 41, 45, 55, 76, 117, 118, 191, 192, 199, 241, 242, 296, 246, 294, and 283.

Also at the Court House door in Decatur, Adams Co., on the 14th day of November next, Lot No. 23, in Monmouth in said county. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 A M and 4 o'clock P M on said days. Terms cash.

R. E. FLEMING,
Assignee of Isaac Parry.

Oct. 7 1842. 15

DYEING.—ELI E. MURRAY offers his services to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Fort Wayne, in the above business. Experience in eastern establishments in coloring, renders him well qualified to give general satisfaction. Silks, Circassians, Merinoes, Cottons and Woollens of every description, from a pair of socks to a cloak or a coverlid will be colored on easy terms, clear of spots and warranted good. Coats, Pants and vests cleaned and scoured in proper order. Those favoring him with a call may expect prompt attention, and all articles delivered at the time specified.

Residence on Berry street, in Ewing's Addition, in the house formerly occupied by the Messrs. Shoafs.

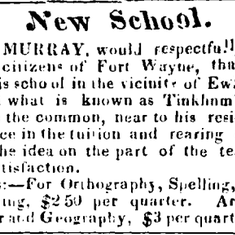
Oct. 1842. 6m15

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED this day, which will be sold cheaper than ever, at the new cash store.

R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 7, 1842. 15



THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the brick building, three doors west of the Post Office, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of men's and women's work, suitable for the season. He has just received his fall supply of stock from the south and east and is prepared to manufacture work of all kinds, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

When, Corn and Oats will be received at market prices. C. D. WOOD.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 1, 1842. 6m 14

MORE LIGHT.

LARD LAMPS, a new and superior article, for burning Lard, and giving a better light than any other lamp, at considerable less cost, for sale by ISAAC MARSH.

Oct. 1, 1842. 14

CASH FOR WHEAT—At Hamilton and Williams' New Store, Corner of Clinton and Columbia Streets.

Sep. 16, 1842. 12

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office at Fort Wayne, Oct. 1st, 1842. If not called for before the 1st of January next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Anthony Asa
Armstrong E M
Arney Daniel 2
Armstrong Uel
B
Beaver Daniel S 3
Brooks Wm. H
Brayton George
Brayton G D
Braddock John
Bell George
Bridenbaugh John
Berry J L
Brown Thomas
Bower George
Brubaker Henry
Burns Jacob
Bain John
Buchanan James
Bower John
Black Geo Nelson
Bender David
Baldoch G
Barnnor John
C
Campbell Mrs Eliza
Campbell Mis E C
Cazkey John
Crispins Patrick
Clark Peter
Clear Conrad Esq
Coffy Jeremiah
Clark John G
Collins John C.
Caswell Wm
Comparet Francis 2
Cotter Ellen
Cartwright James M
Castleman Joseph
Cooke Laurence
D
Dean J D 2
Dean Jeremiah D
Dilbeau John
Dehne Wm
Dow Albert M
Dakes Mr
Doudakin Edward
E
Edwards Arthur
Evans P & C
F
Fagan Henry
Fergerson James
Freeman Elder
Fancher J S
Forrest Tims
Fisher Benjamin
Fairchild Moses
Farrelly Philip 2
Fort Wayne Ia
G
Giles Robert
Griggs Mrs Ann
Green Jeremiah 2
Green Jer
Griffith John B
Graham James P
Green Elisha W
H
Hoagne John E q
Hill George
Hopkins Caleb
Hurd Johnathan 2
Harris Samuel
Harding Charles
Haladay Jedediah
Hartzell Levi
J
Jaquith J W
Jeffry Daniel
Julien Er 2
Jones Layman
Jennings Stephen
K
Klinger John
Kemp Mark
L
Larry John
Leard Robert
Lotz Henry
M
Moshier Bennard
McMakin Jos H
Miller George
Miller Asa 3
McPherson John Esq
Michael Henry W
Malott Daniel
Miller Henry
Miller Ruphus
Minihan John
Mayhon Samuel
Manor Joseph
N
Newman L L
O
Owens Erasmus
P
Patee Rev Trew
Patoe Richard
Pettit Ephraim
Prince Henry
Prescott John
Porzt Chas
Pelkey Lewy
Philips Bernard
R
Redfield Samuel
Ratchledge Wm
Reynalds William
Rundles Philemon
Royce James A 2
Reed David W
Ross Miss Silvia
Ricks John 2
Ryan Climmet
Roades Samuel
Rue Nrchles T
Robinson J S
S
Snider Henry
Smith Paul
Strong Joseph
Stephenson John D
Soory Mrs Mary
Shive Samuel
Slater Isaac 2
Stetzel George
Schaefer Jacob
Smith John G
Stager Jacob
Smith D B
Stisser Augustus
Smith John
Sheridan Hugh
T
Thompson Thomas 2
Taylor Wm
Tuttle E
Toy Hezekiah
V
Vruse Gerret
W
Worth David
Watson S L
Wise John W 2
Watson Wm
Webster Edwin
Ward Demas K
Witnea Mrs Eliza
Winton John

GERMAN.

Christian Keier
Christiana Filbig
Christian Linker
Heinrich Schone
Caelal Maier
Ernst Hutzman
P F Charssis
John Chr Geske
Henr Hastedt
Heinrich Bos Wittwee
O Khenen
John Bender
L Koch
Heinrich Lange
John Rec'd Brueggeman
George Gounder
Christopher Berg
Joachim Schnackenburg
G Reinoeke 2
Frederick Gloch
Frederick Hemaier
Christian Miller
John Ritzel
Frederick Voose
Isler Ludwick

Conrad and Ludwig Hoffman
S. NOEL, P.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are 'advertised.'

Window Glass.

A FULL ASSORTMENT just received by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

TIMOTHY, CLOVER, AND FLAX SEED, taken in Exchange for goods.

R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug 20, 1842. 8

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold by me in Maysville, Union county, Ohio, on Thursday the 10th day of November, A. D. 1842, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the court house, the following property owned by the Chester Farmer of said county, petitioner in bankruptcy, to wit: Two lots held by title bond, situate in FAIRPORT, Allen county Indiana, numbered 83 and 84. Also,

An assignment of certificate No 3320 of purchase, given by the commissioner of the Wabash and Erie canal Lands in Indiana, for the fractional, north west quarter of section 5 township 29 North of range 11 East, containing 72 acres and 22 poles.

I will also sell at the same time and place, the following property formerly owned by James L. Lord, of said Union county, petitioner in Bankruptcy, to wit:

Four lots, Nos. 80 82 83 and 120 in WOLF LAKE, Noble county Indiana, encumbered by a mortgage to the amount of forty dollars.—Seventeen in lots Nos. 1, 2, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46 44 72, 73, 76, 77, 13, 26, and 27 in ROSCOE Allen county Indiana. An equitable title to seven, Nos. 81, 82, 75, 76, 5, 6, and 315, in FAIRPORT Allen county, Indiana.

JAMES E WILSON, Assignee.

Sept. 24 1842. (Pr. charge $4 00) 4w12

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of the first quality, by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

QUEENSWARE and CHINA, newest styles—Glass Ware, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

NEW CASH STORE.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received, and are now opening in Colerick's new brick store, corner of Columbia and Clinton Streets, a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Consisting in part of Broad-Cloths of various qualities, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, French and English Merinoes, Figured Orleans Cloth of various patterns, Ali Pacha cloths, worsted Serges, Prints and Ginghams, Monselin De Laines, Linens, Bobinetts, Laces, artificials, Ribbons, a variety of shawls, with an assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Sheeting, Batting, Wicking, and Cotton Yarn—Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of every description

Hand-saws, Axes, Chissels, Augurs, Locks, Norfolk Latches, Butts, Screws, &c. Trace and Log Chains. Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Tapioca, Raisins, Starch, Saleratus, Indigo, Sperm Candles and Soap.

An assortment of Queensware & China. They are also receiving from Pittsburgh a full supply of Window Glass, and *best Juniatta Iron and Nails* of every size. Also, Lake Salt direct from the works at Syracuse. All of which will be sold low for CASH.

Wheat or other produce that will bear shipment taken for goods.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 1842. 12

DR. AYRES will attend to the practice of MEDICINE in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country; and will at any hour, promptly attend to the calls of those who may thus favor him.

Office one door east of the Post Office.

Sep. 23, 1842. 6m13

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Crew, late of Whitley County dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to file them in the Clerk's office of the Whitly Probate Court, as the law directs.

The estate is supposed to be solvent.

ASA SHOEMAKER, Adm'r.

Sept. 8, 1842 3w-11-$1

Fort Wayne Foundry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that the above establishment is now in successful operation. All kinds of work usually done in foundries will be accurately and promptly executed.

Mill and Machine Castings of every description.

The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:

Lathe Irons, Fanning Mill Irons, Sad Irons Waggon-Boxes, Plough Irons, Wool Barrow Wheels, &c. &c,

Or made to order and on as good terms as they can be had at Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Mishawaka.

The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to WOOD'S CAST IRON PLOUGH, a superior article; also a 1 HORSE PLOUGH for weeding corn. All of which will be kept usually on hand. Stocking and repairing Ploughs will be done on short notice.

BOWSER, ORBISON, & STORY.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842. 1y-10

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, to come forward immediately and make settlement, as they have stopped business for the purpose of settling their business.

Wheat will be taken at the highest market price in payment of debts.

Sep 3, 1842. 16-4w

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM BARBEE AND JAMES W. YANDES, having purchased an interest in the paper Mill at this place, of Daniel Yandes one of the late firm of Thomas & Yandes [which late firm was a few days since dissolved.]

The manufacture of Paper will be continued by the new firm of Barbee, Yandes & Co., who are determined to spare no exertions to supply the Wabash Valley as well as part of the north and west of our own and adjoining states with a superior article of all descriptions of paper embracing

Blank book paper; letter and writing paper plain and ruled; printing paper; envelope paper; Tea and wrapping paper, Bonnet boards, &c. &c.

The Mill being in fine operation and worked by experienced hands we are enabled to say that all orders will be executed with all practicable despatch.

Rags and Tanners scraps Wanted.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLSCAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

N. B. Agencies for selling paper have or will be established with full supplies at all points on the Wabash river and Wabash & Erie Canal, where rags will be received and forwarded.

BARBEE, YANDES, & CO.

Aug. 11, '42.

Soap and Candles.

SHINTON having purchased the stock of C. Fairfield, has now on hand a large supply of Soap and Candles, which he will sell low for cash, or country produce.

Flour and Salt at retail. A lot of prime home made Yarn, &c.

Sep. '42 13

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞*All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order,

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

March 26 1842. 39:f

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

Produce Wanted.

WE will receive produce at a fair market price, in payment for the Sentinel. Those who wish to pay in Potatoes and other 'truck' are requested to bring them on immediately. Pork, Lard, Wood, &c. will be received any time through the winter.

Oct. 1, 1842.

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.

May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

BROOMS for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. W. TAYLOR.

THE subscribers have just received a first rate lot of Spanish Sole and Upper Leather—Shoe findings, &c

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

Aug. 19. 8

500 LBS. Miamiesburg Yarn, from No 5 to 10 for sale by
R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug 20, 1842.

In the Whitley Circuit Court, Sep. Term, 1842.
Adam Humbarger and Christian Baker,
vs.
Alfred Griswold, Nathan Weeks and the unknown heirs of Augustus Griswold, dec'd.
In Chancery.

COMES now the said complainants by Ewing & Brackenridge their solicitors, and now file their bill of complaint in this behalf and upon affidavit now filed it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana, thereupon on complainants motion it is ordered that notice of the filing and pendency of said bill be given to said defendants by publication thereof in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper, printed and published in Fort Wayne, Allen County, in said State, for and during the time required by the Statute in such case made and provided. The said defendants are therefore notified that unless they appear, on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said Court to be holden at the Court House in said County on the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill the same and the matters and things therein contain will be taken as confessed and decreed accordingly.

R. COLINS, Cl'k.

Oct. 10th 1842. $4 63 16

Ewing & Brackenridge, Solicitors.

FASHIONABLE
Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

LARD LAMPS, giving a light equal to the best sperm oil, at about one fourth the cost, manufactured and for sale by
MORGAN LEWIS.

Sep. '42. 13

SOLE LEATHER—A lot of first rate Spanish and Eastern Sole Leather, will be sold very low at HAMILTON & WILLIAMS' New Cash Store. Sep. 23, '42.

TRACE & LOG CHAINS—for
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A choice assortment of Ladies and misses Gaiters and Slippers. Also gentlemen's fine Boots, coarse do, and Brogans,
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

TAR,

TWO gallon kegs or by the gallon, for sale
R. W. TAYLOR.

"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, flour, pork, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf.

Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and

WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedsteads and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1y39

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Mainst, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Single one at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

WANTED.

5000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which the market price will be paid, by R. W. TAYLOR.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder,. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.

pril 9th 1842. 43

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS.

Feb. 10th 1842.

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

COOKING STOVES, and Hard Ware, for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.

HARDWARE.

Wm. A. Thomson,

IMPORTER and dealer in Hardware, Iron, &c. *NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO*, is prepared to meet the autumn trade with a heavy and thoroughly assorted Stock, which he offers to sell at very low prices, for cash or produce.

700 casks Cut nails, good quality,
100 " fine 3d Flour Barrel Nails,
25 bags " Wrought Nails,
20 " " Horse Nails,
350 casks 'Dunbar's' Boat and Ship Spikes,
100 " Cut Spikes,
100 tons English, Swedes and American Iron,
20 do Boat Building Iron,
15 do Warranted Cast Steel,
10 do Spring, Blister and German do.
5 do 'Dunbar's' patent Horse Shoes,
150 Salisbury Crow Bars and Chisel Drills,
50 Canal Picks,
150 dozen O. Ames' Shovels,
100 " Cast Steel and Iron do.
200 " Bright Augers,
6000 " Table and Pocket Cutlery,
1500 " Sleigh Bells
1000 " Ivory Combs,
1000 " Clark's Patent and Gem'n Butt Hinge,
4000 gross 'Ames' Wood Screws,
2000 lbs Hook and Eye Hinges,
3000 dozen locks various kinds,
300 pairs Bright Trace Chains,
250 dozen American and Norfolk Latches,
600 set Blake Bros' Casters,
75 good Vices and anvils,
50 set superior finished Axles,
100 " Carriage Springs,
100 Black Lead Crucibles,
200 M Bellows Nails,
30 Patent Pumps, (superior)
6000 lbs Coil Chain,
1000 " fine Sad Iron,
1000 New York Planes, a full assortment,
80 dozen Cow Bells,
50 sets Dixon & Sons Britannia Ware,
150 doz Collins & Co celebrated Axes,
50 boxes Bands, Backs, and Spreaders,
60 " Wheel heads,
100 " Coffee mills,
200 dozen caststeel Hammers,
12 " Saddletrees,
150 " Morris's Faucets,
300 " Wallets,
25 " Tea and Coffee Pots,
300 M Percussion Caps,
50 gross German Harps,
50 " Shaving Soaps,
6 dozen Rowland's Mill Saws,
20 Blacksmith's Bellows,
250 superior Brass Kettles,
20 dozen Globe Lanterns,
20 pieces Hair Cloth,
400 dozen assorted Files,
25 " " Tea Trays,

Also, a most minute assortment of other articles of Hardware not above enumerated.

October 1 1842. 14.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College at Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 71f

NEW YORK AND INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASHINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will continue to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 33tf

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THIS House is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me.

LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Coopering! Coopering!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen; his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16tf

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy.

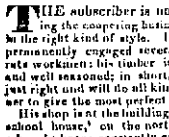
There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th 42. 46

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Essinger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 1y47

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by

R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 20th, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE

United States Magazine AND Democratic Review,

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842.

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, *Editor.*

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects volunteered in his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among these may be particularly named:

Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Augs Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Leggett, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cambreleng, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Tyssinet, Emmons, Bryant, Case, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent civilizers during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.—It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the coming year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by Ln. Dick, of the city, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, o Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New-York,
" James Buchanan, of Penn.
" John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina,
" T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R. J. Walker, of Mississipi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
" C. C. Cambreleng, of New York,
" Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
" Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent statesmen of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, *in all cases in advance*; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages*, closely printed in double columns, in the best style of type, and expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography, a feature to the plan which it would be impossible to place in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least $2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, *will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.*

Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers $50 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by inclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed *(post paid)* to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
4w *57 Chatham street New York.*

State of Indiana, } ss.
Huntington County, }

Huntington Probate Court, Aug. Term, 1842.

James M. Bratton, Adm'r of the estate of Hugh O'Neal, dec'd.
vs.
The unknown heirs of said estate.

COMES NOW the said Administrator and files his memorial suggesting the insufficiency of the personal estate of the deceased to pay his debts, and praying an order of this Court for the sale of the real estate. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of said deceased are not residents of the State of Indiana, it is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of said memorial be given, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, published in Allen County, In., for three weeks in succession, prior to the second Monday of November next that the said heirs may be warned to appear in this Court at the next term there of to be holden at the Court House in the town of Huntington on the second Monday of November next, to show cause if any they can why the said real estate shall not be sold and made assets for the discharge of the said debts.

JOS. WILEY, Cl'k.

Aug. 22, 1842. 9

In the Allen Circuit Court, Aug. Term, 1842. In Chancery.

Robert Brackenridge, vs. William Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, John Mathews, Priscilla Mathews, and David Mathews.

ON the 31st day of September, 1842, the same being the 12th juridical day of the August Term of said Court, it being suggested to the Court that the writ of subpœna issued in this behalf had been returned 'non est inventus' as to the said David Mathews, one of said defendants, and the court being satisfied by the affidavit of J. Dawson, now here filed, that said David Mathews is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, David Mathews to be and appear before the Judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in said County of Allen, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill or the same will be taken as confessed as to him, and a decree had thereon in his absence.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k.

Sep 6, 1842. 3w-11-$2 50

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.

May 28th 1841.

BATTING, Wicking and Cotton Yarn,
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

THE PRESENT SEASON.

IT should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period; because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting upon the constitution and quality of the Blood, produce a full state of Blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and not unfrequently death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humors which if not positively corrupt, soon become so if not speedily removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills

are all that is required. They cleanse the Blood from all impurities, and remove every cause of pain or weakness and preserve the constitution sound in a state of health and vigor as casual changes cannot effect.

My own office is on Third st, between Main & Walnut, where the genuine Pills can be obtained.

The following are the only agents in Allen County.

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,
Eel River—J. Harmon.
Marion—D. Melain,

Sept. 10, 1842.

A BOON TO THE HUMAN RACE:

"Discover what will destroy Life, and you are a great man.

Discover what will prolong Life, and the world will call you Impostor."

"There are sensitive, bodily and intellectual, within us, with which certain baths have affinity and over which they have power."

DR. BRANDRETH'S *External Remedy, or Liniment,*

WHICH by its extraordinary powers, abstracts pains or soreness; thus pains, stiffness, white swelling, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, unnatural hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, croup, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous enlargements, tender feet, and every description of injury affecting the exterior of the human frame are cured or relieved by his never to-be sufficiently extolled remedy.

CERTIFICATE:

The following letter from Major Gen Sanford as to the qualities of the External Remedies, speaks volumes:

New York, Feb. 9, 1842.

Dear Sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly, by far the best I have ever seen. It has cured entirely my son's knee, about which I was so uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family. A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of croup which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing her chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think that ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done to your particular acquaintances.

C. W. SANFORD.

Dr B Brandreth, 241 Broad way New York.

The following are the only agents in Allen County,

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,
Eel River—J. Harmon,
Marion—D. Melain,

Sept. 10, 1842. 116n.

1842. 1842.

Pratt & Brownlee, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c.

And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.

REFERENCES.

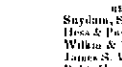
A. Rhodes, Barnard Card, & Co. S. C. Gray, R. T. Peate. } New York,
Noyes & Harper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. Gridden & Evans. } Buffalo.
J. Nottingham, & Co. W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hallister & Bault, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co. } Toledo.
Peckham, & Co. }
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, Evans & Hill. } Fort Wayne
Peter Anderson, A. M. Higgins, Strong & Miller, } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES, ON THE RIDE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Bowers, "
Wilkin & Sykes, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Penn & Allen "
Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

40tf

In the DeKalb Probate Court, Aug. Term, 1842

Matter of the Estate of John Phillips, dec'd.

NOW COMES the Administrator of said estate and makes his report in writing, by which it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel to the non resident heirs of said John Phillips, dec'd to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof and shew cause why part of the real estate of said deceased shall not be sold, and made assets in the hands of the administrator of said estate to satisfy the debts against the same.

S. W. SPROTT, Cl'k.

Aug. 9, 1842. 9p

TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Brazy, and Frederick Tobacco cured in the leaf. Those having any on hand would do well to call.

I. M. SNIVELY.

June 24, 1842. 52

To the American Public.

PROJECT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

HAVING completed our vast establishment to all its parts, we are now ready to enter upon the magnificent plan we have long contemplated for the advancement of American and general literature and science, and to do something in our day and generation by modest and moral in future times.

It is useless to waste words, preliminary to a grand plan. Let us come to the point at once.

We propose to publish original tales, novels, travels sketches, poetry, essays, single papers, well written by American authors. We propose to print and publish such works, in the shape of

Extra Literary Heralds,

just as often and as fast as they can be issued from our vast printing establishment, to the extent of once, twice, or thrice a week. The form of these publications is to be like that of the *Weekly Herald*—the price 6¼ cents per single sheet, and in proportion for such additional sheet. These works will be published in editions of 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 copies, so as to give a cheapness that may ensure their extensive circulation and popularity.

The terms which we offer to all American authors are these:—The cost of printing and publishing, at the lowest cash prices, is first to be reimbursed out of the receipts—the profits, after this deduction, is to be divided equally between the publisher and the authors, as fast as these profits are received, weekly or monthly. The receipts on every new edition are to be divided on the same principle.

Now for the means, both *material* and *personnel*, which we possess for carrying this *project* into effect.

We possess, in our own right a large building, in the most central part of New York, in which are organized a most extensive printing establishment—and also a daily and country journal, unsurpassed in point of arrangements, order and efficiency, in any part of the world. We may enumerate the following as the *material* of this establishment:—

Material of the Herald Establishment.

1 Six-story brick and granite building,
N. W. corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, 90 feet long, and 25 feet wide, $35,000
4 three cylinder double extension fast presses, throwing off from 3,000 to 6,000 copies per hour 14,000
4 Hoes patent presses 2,000
1 Hydraulic press—equal to a pressure of 500 tons 1,000
1 Steam engine 1,000
2 Steam boilers 2,000
Other presses 2,000
Printing materials, &c &c 8,000

Aggregate material $64,000

All these materials are of the first quality, all perfectly new, and all paid for in cash. They are, therefore, in the most complete order for any enterprize that we may undertake for the advancement of American literature, religion, or science.

Personnel of the Herald Establishment.

1 Owner, editor, proprietor, proprietor, head man, head assistant, head saw-yer, or head devil, just as you please, (J. G. Bennett.)
9 Reporters, writers, or editors.
25 Printers, compositors, &c.
12 Pressmen, boys, &c.
8 Clerks, boys, &c.
20 Newsmen or carriers in the city of N. Y.
50 News boys of all ages in the city.
30 Agents throughout the principal towns of America and Europe.
90 News boys employed by agents.

265 Persons connected with the establishment

All this vast quantity of *personnel* and *material*, is now engaged in the publication of the Daily and Weekly Herald, which has a circulation throughout the world of nearly THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES. We also issue several other publications, such as the NEW-YORK LANCET &c. This vast business, now completely organized, is conducted on the cash principle. This, combined with energy, tact, and good experience, is the source of its success.

It will be seen, therefore, from these simple facts, that we possess ample means to start an enterprize that may bring forward and patronize the first efforts of American literature towards a national independence, while we can relegate and set limits to the meddling and folly of little authors, who have, under the guidance of Dickens, formed a mean contelemery against the continent, and the progress of the age itself—for in that connected in 1776 against its original rights. Cheap literature will multiply readers, and many readers will repay both publisher and author. We have means of issuing *half a million* of literary and scientific sheets per week, at a cost of the entire machine making $21,250, which, under the Dickens system of publication would cost $600 000, or more, and thus deprive the great mass of the people of literary food for their souls.

Such in brief is the plan we propose. We conceive it to be of more magnitude and importance than any project for the advancement of the ages darkened. It is a fit accompaniment to the vast advancement in steam power.

All persons wishing further information, or wishing to engage in furnishing original manuscripts will address letters, *always post paid*, to the undersigned. Publishers of newspapers, throughout the United States and elsewhere, who receive the *Herald*, will please to publish this announcement *gratis*, at length, as a small requital for the many favors we have conferred upon them, in the shape of news and exims. Those who do not comply with this small request, will be considered unfriendly and neglectful, and will be treated accordingly. Newspapers that we do not exchange with will do the same, and we shall open an exchange with them on a liberal and extensive font ing.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
Proprietor of the Herald Establishment, N. W. Corner of Nassau and Fulton streets. New York 5th August, 1842.

Who wants to build a cheap House?

THE subscriber having some time since purchased building, went to work and prepared all the materials for building a house 35 feet long by 20 feet wide, which, as he is now obliged to postpone building for the present, he offers for sale very low. The materials consist of—1 lot of panel doors—door frames—window sash, 12 by 16 sash already painted and glazed, to fit them—a lot of dressed siding—dressed flooring a lot of shingles, inside casings for doors and windows, and in fact all the Joiner's work necessary for a house of the above size, all of which he will sell at less than half the original cost. Apply at Mr. Pewit's Cabinet Shop, or at the residence of David Ball.

AUGUSTINE FORY.

Fort Wayne July 27, 1842. 5

Stop Thief!!—100 Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of a villain named Thomas Lasalle, who on Sunday last stole from the store of the subscriber a pocket book containing from 1500 to $2,000. He was formerly a driver on the New York and Erie Canal, has recently been in Little Rock Arkansas, and Memphis, Tennessee, and been a hand on board Mississippi steamboats. He is a small fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather round shouldered, sandy complexion, about 23 years of age, of genteel appearance and speaks French fluently. He had on a thin check frock coat, satinett pantaloons, faded satin vest, and a pair of broad-toed shoes.

The Pocket Book is a large calf skin one; the money is mostly of the State Bank of Indiana; there is also some State Scrip, and Canal Land Certificates; about $200 in Ohio money, mostly the assumed of it on the Life and Trust. About $150 of State Bank of Illinois. Three Ohio State bonds; and some New-York and Philadelphia bills.

C. & A. CAMPBELL.

Fort Wayne, July 30, '42. 5

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned having been appointed by the District Court of Indiana, assignee of Henry Rudisill, a Bankrupt—all persons indebted to said Bankrupt are hereby notified to make payment immediately.

R. E. FLEMING, Assignee.

July 23, 1842. 4

WHEAT will be received in payment of all debts due R. W. Taylor, or R. W. Taylor, & Co.

R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug. 20, 1842. 8

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and counsellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis. Office on Clinton street, north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841. 27o

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1842. 28n.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9o

L. P. FERRY,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

FORT WAYNE IA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application

REFERENCES—

A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Bugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. J. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Durel, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west Calhoun street. 29

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Thomas's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Lima or State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

March 7, 141. 40o

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class steamboats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Indian River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Paw Blake, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rhodes, New York,
J. H. Hooker, } Troy.
A. Van Inwagen, }
M. Kingman, & Co., } Buffalo.
Lewi Tillotson, }
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Fleshuty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Bault, Sandusky ity.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley, who have produce to ship to the Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.

April 20th, 1842. 43

DeKalb Probate Court, August Term, 1842.

Estate of William Netterfield.

BE it remembered that on the first judicial day of the said Term, the administrator of said estate came into court and reported that the estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts against the same.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the house of Wesley Park in the Town of Auburn in said County of DeKalb, on the 2d Monday of November next, and prove their claims, as the same will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.

S. W. SPROTT, Cl'k.

Sep. 23, 1842. $2 50 6w14

Good Paper, exchanged for Scrip.

A scrip for two years subscription to the Sentinel will be given for a $5 Scrip of the old issue. Twenty-five cents on the dollar will be allowed for it in payment of advertising and printing accounts.

Oct. 1, 1842. 14

Interest on Canal Land.

PERSONS who have heretofore been in the habit of paying interest on Canal Land at Fort Wayne, are notified that the list is now in the hands of O. W. Jefferds, to whom interest can be paid any time before the 20th of November next. All remaining unpaid at that time must be paid at the office at Peru.

S. FISHER, Com.

Sep. 13, 1842. 12

SHAWLS.—large assortment, of various styles and qualities.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

FLANNELS & BLANKETS.—Red, Yellow and White Flannels. Mackinaw, Rose and Horse Blankets, &c.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of family Groceries, jst received by

HAMILTON WILLIAMS

JUNIATTA IRON & NAILS of every size,

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

ESTRAYS.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Williams County, Ohio, on the St. Joseph River, about the middle of June, TWO HORSES. One is a dark Bay Mare, 14 or 15 hands high; has a white strip in the forehead, running to a point above the nose; both hind feet white; one more than the other; dark tail and legs, and about 9 years old. The other is a Sorrel Horse, with some big down, some white hair in the forehead, no other marks remembered. Any person who will give information where the said estrays can be found will be liberally rewarded.

RUDOLPH HEPKER.

St. Joseph P. O. Ohio, Sep. '42. 13pdw

Notice of the Erie and Canal.

THE Books for receiving subscription of stock for the prosecution of the Northern or Erie and Michigan Canal, between Fort Wayne and the confluence of the Elkhart river with the great St. Joseph river at Elkhart, will be opened on Monday the 29th day of August, (inst.) at the following places to wit: Fort Wayne, Auburn, Columbia, Angola, Lima, Union Mills, Augusta, Lewisburgh, Benton, Goshen and Elkhart town.

JOHN R. CLLERICK,
JOHN W. VIOLETT,
FRANCIS COMPARET,
Commissioners.

NOTICE.

Office Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, July 28 1842.

THE MEMBERS of said Company are hereby notified, that for the payment of losses by fire and liabilities sustained and incurred by said Company, since August 1, 1841, the Directors have this day ordered the following Assessment on the Premium Notes given to said Company, payable to the Treasurer on or before the *eighteenth day of September* next ensuing, to wit:

On all notes dated on or before October 16th, 1841, and not discharged, being from No. 1 to No. 2, 401, both inclusive, *thirteen and one-half per cent.*

On all notes dated after October 27, 1841, and on or before December 28, 1841, being from No. 2,408 to No. 2,456, both inclusive, *nine and one-half per cent.*

On all notes dated after December 28, 1841, and on or before January 24, 1842, being from No. 2,459 to No. 2,466, both inclusive, *eight and three quarters per cent.*

On all notes dated after January 24, 1842, and on or before March 1, 1842 being from No. 2,468 to No. 2,482, both inclusive, *eight and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 1, 1842, and on or before March 11, 1842, being from No. 2,483 to No. 2,484, both inclusive, *three per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 11, 1842, and on or before March 12, 1842, being on No. 2,481 *two and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 12, 1842, and on or before March 22, 1842, being from No. 2,486 to No. 2, 490, both inclusive, *one and three quarters per cent.*

Receipts for Assessments will be forwarded to Agents or other duly authorized persons, to whom Members are expected to make prompt payment. *Interest* will be charged on all assessments remaining unpaid on and after the 19th day of September, on which day they are payable; and at the expiration of thirty days from this date, delinquents will be liable to suit for the *whole amount* of their Premium Notes of the State bank of Indiana, and of the specie-paying Banks of Kentucky and Ohio will be required for discrimination.

In cases where members have *allocated* their Policies by sale of the insured property or otherwise, they are hereby notified that it is their duty to surrender the same for discharge, and to pay the amount due up to the time of surrender, agreeable to the requirements of the fifteenth section of the Charter, which must be enforced by the officers of the Company. This is an important matter to members, that Agents are so frequently requested to call their attention to it, and to give the proper information in regard thereto. Policies for discharge should be forwarded through the local Agents, and addressed to the Secretary of. *In no case will a Policy be discharged until the amount or amounts due on the Note up to the date of surrender be first paid.*

JAMES BLAKE, Treasurer.

Land for Sale,

GREAT BARGAINS.

I HAVE for sale one thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres of choice Land in the County of Whitley, embracing all of Sections 6, and 35, and Fractional Section 7, South-west quarter Section 26 in Township 31 North of Range 10 East. The land will be sold at a lower rate than any other ever offered in the country.

JAMES COOK.

Goshen, In. July 7, 1842. 2

Great National Magazine!!!

Merchant's Magazine AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW,

THE ONLY WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.

Published monthly—$5 per annum in advance,

BY FREEMAN HUNT, Editor & Proprietor.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community, and this respect differs in its character from any magazine either in this country or Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work.

Its contents embrace every subject connected with Commerce and Political Economy, Biographical Sketches of eminent merchants, and Essays from the ablest pens, on Banking, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, Trade, Commerce, and Mercantile Law, including important decisions in the different courts in the United States and England, form part of the contents of each number; together with official reports of all new Commercial Regulation and Treaties.

The Merchants' Magazine is also the repository for authentic Statistical information of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Commerce, Banking, &c., collected from official sources, and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following extracts are made from more than twelve hundred favorable notices of the work in the possession of the publisher:

To persons who desire to obtain cheaply sound mercantile knowledge—and who are they that could not be benefitted by such knowledge?—we know of no other means where so much can be procured at the same expense. You might be deterred from even opening, with such a title from the supposed dryness and exclusiveness of the subjects. But an aggreeable surprize awaits those who take the best means of testing its merits—that reading a volume—and few will read one who will not secure to themselves the pleasure and the profit of its reading. To those who are called upon to perform the very responsible duty of legislating on the Mercantile policy of the United States, Hunt's Magazine may be pronounced unhesitatingly indispensible.—*National Intelligencer.*

No where else can be found in so compact a form, and such excellence of arrangement, so large an amount of mercantile matter, and so uniformly valuable. Mr. Hunt more than redeems his pledges to the public in every issue of his excellent periodical.—*New York Courier and Eng.*

This is decidedly one of the most valuable periodicals of the present age, the vast amount of information which it affords at comparatively so small an outlay, places it within the reach of every individual of moderate means, which is by no way the least recommendation in this eminently commercial country.—*N. O Bee.*

If merit is a criterion of success, sure are we that Hunt's Merchant's Magazine will go on prospering and to prosper.—*Buckingham's Gazette.*

Conservatism and Literature Hunt bids fair to become in Commerce.—*Mass. Her.*

We say to the English papers that this magazine is becoming well known at last, and obtains very favorable notice from the English press.—This is as it should be—it is certainly a most valuable periodical, and we hope it will obtain a most extensive circulation in this country.—*Boston Morning Post.*

It deals in facts rather than fiction. The articles are marked by good sense and sound information. Every merchant in the land should take a pride and feel a pleasure in sustaining this magazine.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

This valuable work has steadily improved from its commencement. No periodical in the country can be so badly dispensed with. It takes the lead of all others. The articles are not only our general read—admirably adapted to the magazine but they are from the pens of men of talent and ability, who have studied the mercantile law and are capable of expounding on its merits and expounding the principle of trade.—*Bennett's Herald.*

The Merchant's Magazine was commenced July 1839 Six monthly numbers for a volume of nearly 600 large octavo pages, with title page and a copious index. The number for December closed the Fifth Volume. Complete sets of the work, neatly bound or in numbers, can be had of the publisher, 142 Fulton street New York.

Office Merchants Magazine, March 20, 1842.

HARDWARE.

Wm. A. Thomson,

IMPORTER and dealer in Hardware, Iron, &c. *NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,* is prepared to meet the autumn trade with a heavy and thoroughly assorted Stock, which he offers to sell at very low prices, for cash or produce.

700 casks Cut nails, good quality,
100 " fine 3d Flour Barrel Nails,
25 bags " Wrought Nails,
20 " *Horse* Nails,
350 casks 'Burdens' Boat and Ship Spikes,
100 " Cut Spikes,
100 tons English, Swedes and American Iron.
20 do Boat Building Iron,
15 do Warranted Cast Steel,
10 do Spring, Blister and German do.
5 do 'Burden's' patent *Horse* Shoes,
150 Salisbury Crow Bars and Churn Drills,
50 Canal Picks,
150 dozen O. *Ames'* Shovels,
100 " Cast Steel and Iron do.
300 " Bright Augers,
6000 " Table and Pocket Cutlery,
1500 " Sleigh Bells
1000 " Ivory Combs,
1000 " Clark's Patent and Com'n Butt Hinges,
4000 gross 'James' Wood Screws,
2000 lbs *Hook* and Eye *Hinges*.
3000 dozen locks various kinds,
300 pairs Bright Trace Chains,
250 dozen *American* and Norfolk Latches,
500 set 'Blake Bro's' Casters,
75 good Vices and anvils,
50 set superior finished Axles,
100 " Carriage Springs,
100 Black Lead *Crucibles*,
200 M Bellows Nails,
30 Patent Pumps, (superior)
8000 lbs Coil Chain,
1000 " fine Sad Iron,
1000 New York Planes, a full assortment,
80 dozen Cow Bells,
50 sets Dixon & *Sons* Britannia Ware,
150 doz Collins & Co celebrated *Axes*
59 boxes Brads, Tacks, and Sparables,
50 " Wheel heads,
100 " *Coffee* mills,
200 dozen caststeel Hammers.
12 " Saddletrees,
150 " Morri's Faucets,
200 " Wallets,
25 " Tea and Coffee Pots,
300 M Percussion Caps,
50 gross German Harps,
50 " Shaving Soap,
6 dozen Rowland's Mill Saws,
20 Blacksmith's Bellows,
250 superior Brass Kettles,
20 dozen Globe Lanterns,
20 pieces Hair Cloth,
400 dozen assorted Files,
25 " " Tea Trays,

Also, a most minute assortment of other articles of Hardware not above enumerated.

October 1 1842. 14.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

NEW YORK AND

INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly knewn as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Coopering! Coopering!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres celared, 10 in Timothy

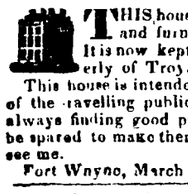
There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they haveenteredinto partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Theirshop is on Calhoun streetin the buildidg occupied inpart by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they willbe happy at alltimes to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Theirware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in he best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 1y47

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by

R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 30th, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE

United States Magazne AND Democratic Review,

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, *Editor.*

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Edior expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named:

Barncroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Camberleng, J. L. Stevens, Tilden Tashastro, Eamens, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year to themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.—It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, o Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New-York,
" James Buchanan, of Penn.
" John C. Calhoun, of S. Caroline,
" T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R. J. Walker, of Missippi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
" C. C. Cambreleng, of New York,
" Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
" " Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, *in all cases in advance*; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages*, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least $2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, *will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.*

Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers $50 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by eclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmastor. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (*post paid*)to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY. Publishers,
4w 57 *Chatham street New York.*

State of Indiana, } ss.
Huntington County, }

Huntington Probate Court, Aug. Term, 1842.

James M. Bratton, Adm'r of the estate of Hugh O'Neal, dec'd.
vs.
The unknown heirs of said estate.

COMES NOW the said Administrator and files his memorial suggesting the insufficiency of the personal estate of the deceased to pay his debts, and praying an order of this Court for the sale of the real estate. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of said deceased are not residents of the State of Indiana, it is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of said memorial be given, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, published in Allen County, Ia, for three weeks in succession, prior to the second Monday of November next that the said heirs may be warned to appear in this Court at the next term there of to be holden at the Court House in the town of Huntington on the second Monday of November next, to shew cause if any they can why the said real estate shall not be sold and made assets for the discharge of the said debts.

JOS. WILEY, Cl'k.

Aug. 22, 1842. 9

In the Allen Circuit Court, Aug. Term, 1842.
In Chancery.

Robert Brackenridge, *vs.* William Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, John Mathews, Priscilla Mathews, and David Mathews.

ON the 31st day of September, 1842, the same being the 12th juridical day of the August Term of said Court, it being suggested to the Court that the writ of subpoena issued in this behalf had been returned 'non est inventus' as to the said David Mathews, one of said defendants. and the court being satisfied by the affidavit of R. J. Dawson, now here filed, that said David Mathews is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, David Mathews to be and appear before the Judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in said County of Allen, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill or the same will be taken as confessed as to him, and a decree had thereon in his absence.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k.

Sep 8, 1842. 3w-11-$2 50

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.

May 28th 1841.

BATTING, Wicking and Cotton Yarn,
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

THE PRESENT SEASON.

IT should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period; because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting as they do upon the constitution and quality of the Blood, produce a full state of Blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and not unfrequently death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humors which if not positively corrupt, soon become so if not speedily removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them:

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills

are all that is required. They cleanse the Blood from all impurities, and remove every cause of pain or weakness and preserve the constitution such in a state of health and vigor as casual changes cannot effect.

My own office is on Third st, between Main & Walnut, where the genunie Pills can be obtained

The following are the only agents in Allen County.

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townly,
Eel River—J. Harmon.
Marion—D. McLain,

Sept. 10, 1842.

A BOON TO THE HUMAN RACE:

"Discover what will destroy Life, and you are a great man

Discover what will prolong Life, and the world will call you Imposter."

"There are faculties, bodily and intellectual, within us, with which certain herbs have affinity and over which they have power."

DR. BRANDRETH'S *External Remedy, or Liniment,*

WHICH by its extraordinary powers, abstracts pains or soreness; thus pains, stiff sinews, white swelling, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, unnatural hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, croup, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous enlargements, tender feet, and every description of injury affecting the exterior of the human frame are cured or relieved by his never to-be sufficiently extolled remedy.

CERTIFICATE:

The following letter from Major Gen Sanford as to the qualities of the External Remedies, speaks volumes:

New York, Feb. 9, 1842.

Dear Sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. It has cured entirely my son's knee, about which I was so uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of croup which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing her chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think they ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done to your particular acquaintances.

C. W. SANFORD.

Dr B Brandreth, 241 Broadway New York.

The following are the only agents in Allen County,

Fort Wayne—J W. Townley,
Eel River—J. Harmon,
Marion—D. McLain,

Sept. 10, 1842. 116m.

1842. 1842.

Pratt & Brownlee, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &C.,
And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge,
Barnard Card, & Co. } New York,
S. C. Gray.
E. T. Pease.
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co.
Gelston & Evans. } Buffalo.
J. Nottingham, & Co.
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co. } Toledo.
Peckham, & Co.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, } Fort Wayne
Evans & Hill.
Peter Anderson,
A. M. Higgin, } Logansport.
Strong & Miller,

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.

PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour. Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,
ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

In the DeKalb Probate Court, Aug. Term, '42
Matter of the Estate of John Philips, dec'd.

NOW COMES the Administrator of said estate and makes his report in writing, by which it appears that the personal estate of said dec'd is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

It is therefore ordered by the *Court* that notice be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel to the non-resident heirs of said John Philips, dec'd to be and appear in our said Court at the next term thereof and shew cause why part of the real estate of said deceased shall not be sold, and made assets in the hands of the administrator of said estate to satisfy the debts against the same.

S. W. SPROTT, Cl'k.

Aug. 9, 1842. 9p

TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Heavy, and Frederick Tobacco cured in the leaf. Those having any on hand would do well to call.

J. M. SNIVELY.

June 24, 1842. 52

To the American Public.

PROJECT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

HAVING completed our vast establishment in all its parts, we are now ready to enter upon the magnificent plan we have long contemplated for the advancement of American and general literature and science, and to do something in our day and generation by modest memorial in future times.

It is useless to waste words, preliminary to a grand plan. Let us come to the point at once.

We propose to publish original tales, novels, travels sketches, poetry, or scientific papers, written by American authors. We propose to print and publish such works, in the shape of

Extra Literary Heralds,

just as often and as fast as they can be issued from our vast printing establishment, to the extent of once, twice, or thrice a week. The form of these publications is to be like that of the *Weekly Herald*—the price 6¼ cents per single sheet, and in proportion for each additional sheet. These workswill be published in editions of 16,000, 20,000 or 30,000 copies, so as to give a cheapness that may ensure their extensive circulation and popularity.

The terms which we offer to all American authors are these:—The cost of printing and publishing, at the lowest cash prices, is first to be reimbursed out of the receipts—the profits, after this deduction, is to be divided equally between the publisher and the authors, as fast as these profits are received, weekly or monthly. The receipts on every new edition are to be divided on the same principle.

Now for the means, both *material* and *personnel*, which we possess for carrying this *project* into effect.

We possess, in our own right a large building, in the most central part of New York, in which are organized a most extensive printing establishment—and also a daily and country journal, unsurpassed in point of arrangements, order and efficiency, in any part of the world. We may enumerate the following as the *material* of this establishment:—

Material of the Herald Establishment.

1 Six-story brick and granite building, N. W. corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, 80 feet long, and 25 feet wide	$35,000
4 Hoe's double cylinder fast presses, throwing off from 3,000 to 6,000 copies per hour	14,000
4 Hoes patent presses	2,000
1 Hydraulic press—equal to a pressure of 500 tons	1,000
1 Steam engine	1,000
2 Steam boilers	1,000
Other presses	2,000
Printing materials, a &c	8,000
Agregate material	$64,000

All these materials are of the first quality, all perfectly new, and all paid for in cash. They are, therefore, in the most comple order for any enterprize that we may undertake for the advancement of American literature, religion, or science.

Personnel of the Herald Establishment.

1 Owner, editor, proprietor, prophet, head man, head saint, head savan or head devil, just as you please,(J. G. Bennett.)
9 Reporters, writers, or editors.
25 Printers, compositors, &c.
12 Pressmen. boys, &c.
8 Clerks, boys, &c.
20 Newsmen or carriers in the city of N. Y.
60 News boys of all ages in the city.
30 Agents throughout the principal towns of America and Europe.
90 News boys employed by agents.

265 Persons connected with the establishment

All this vast quantity of *personnel* and *material*, is now engaged in the publication of the Daily and Weekly Herald, which has a circulation throughout the world of nearly THIRTY TEOUSAND COPIES. We also issue several other publications, such as the NEW-YORK LANCET &c. This vast business, now completely organized, is conducted on the cash principle. This combined with energy, taste, tact and experience, is the source of its success.

It will be seen, therefore, from these simple facts, that we possess ample means to start an enterprise that may bring forward and patronise the first efforts of American literature towards a national independence, while we can retaliate and set limits to the avarice and folly of British authors, who have, under the guidance of Dickens, formed a mean confederacy against this continent, and the progress of the age itself similar to that concocted in 1776 against its national rights. Cheap literature will multiply readers, and many readers will repay both publisher and author. We have means of issuing *half a million* of literary and scientific sheets per week, at a cost of 6¼ cents each—making $31,250, which, under the Dickens system of publication would cost $600 000, or more, and thus deprive the great mass of the people of literary food for their souls.

Such in brief is the plan we propose. We conceive it to be of more magnitude and importance than any project for the advancement of the age yet devised. It is a fit accompaniment to the vast advancement in steam power.

All persons wishing for further information, or wishing to engage in furnishing original manuscripts will address letters, *always post paid*, to the undersigned. Publishers of newspapers, throughout the United States and elsewhere, who receive the *Herald*, will please to publish this announcement *gratis*, at *length*, as a *small requital* for the *many* favors we have conferred upon them, in the shape of news and extras. Those who do not comply with this small request, will be considered rather unfriendly and ungrateful, and will be treated accordingly. Newspapers that we do not exchange with will do the same, and we shall open an exchange with them on a liberal and extensive footing.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
Proprietor of the Herald Establishment, N. W. Corner of Nassau and Fulton strets.
New York 5th August, 1842.

Who wants to build a cheap House?

THE subscriber having some time since purposed building, went to work and prepared all the materials for building a house 36 feet long by 20 fet wide, which, as he is now obliged to postpone building for the present, he offers for sale very low. The materials consist of a lot of panel doors—door *frames*—window *frames* with sash already painted and glazed, to fit them—a lot of dressed siding—dressed flooring a lot of shingles, inside casings for doors and windows, and in fact all the Joiner's work necessary for a house of the above size, all of which he will sell at less that half the original cost. Apply at Mr. Tower's Cabinet Shop, or at the residence of David Ball. AUGUSTINE FORY.

Fort Wayne July 27, 1842. 5

Stop Thief!!---100 Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of a villain named Thomas Jacobs, who on Sunday last stole from the store of the subscriber a pocket book containing from 1500 to $2,000 He was formerly a driver on the New York and Erie Canal, has recently been in Little Rock Arkansas, and Memphis, Tennessee, and been a hand on board Mississippi steamboats. He is a small fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather round shouldered, sandy complexion, about 23 years of age, of genteel appearance and speaks French fluently. He had on a thin check frock coat, sattinett pantaloons, faded satin vest, and a pair of broad-toed shoes.

The Pocket Book is a large calf skin one; the money is mostly of the State Bank of Indiana; there is also some State Scrip, and Canal Land Certificates; about $200 in Ohio money, mostly 10's; some of it on the Life and Trust. About $150 State Bank of Illinois. Three Ohio State bonds; and some New-York and Philadelphia bills. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Fort Wayne, July 30, '42. 5

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned having been appointed by the District Court of Indiana, assignee of Henry Rudisill, a Bankrupt—all persons indebted to said Bankrupt are hereby notified to make payment immediately.

R. E. FLEMING, Assignee.

July 23, 1842. 4

WHEAT will be received in payment of all debts due R. W. Taylor, or R. W. Taylor, & Co. R. W. TAYLOR.

Aug. 20, 1842. 8

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and counsellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

Office, on Clinton street, north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841, 27c

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1842. 29c.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9c

L. P. FERRY, *Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,*

FORT WAYNE IA.

WILL tend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections thro' out the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application

REFERENCES—

A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west Calhoun street y29

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE, Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianpalis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec, 30th, 1841.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 7, 141. 40c

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Low Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, } Troy.
A. Van Inwagen, }
M. Kingman, & Co., } Buffalo.
Levi Tillotson, }
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Fleharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky ity.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City

April 20th, 1842. 43

DeKalb Probate Court, August Term, 1842.

Estate of William Netterfield.

BE it remembered that on the first juridical day of the said Term, the administrator of said estate came into court and reported that the estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts against the same.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the house of Wesley Park in the Town of Auburn in said County of DeKalb, on the 2d Monday of November next, and prove their claims, or the same will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.

S. W. SPROTT, Cl'k.

Sep. 23, 1842. $2 50 6w14

Good Paper, exchanged for Scrip.

A receipt for two years subscription to the Sentinel will be given for a $5 Scrip of the old issue. Seventy-five cents on the dollar will be allowed for it in payment of advertising and printing accounts.

Oct. 1, 1842. 14

Interest on Canal Land.

PERSONS who have heretofore been in the habit of paying interest on Canal Land at Fort Wayne, are notified that the list is now in the hands of O. W. Jefferds, to whom interest can be paid any time before the 20th of November next. All remaining unpaid at that time must be paid at the office at Peru.

S. FISHER, Com.

Sep. 13, 1842. 12

SHAWLS.—Large assortment, of various styles and qualities.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

FLANNELS & BLANKETS.—Red, Yellow and White Flannels. Mackinaw, Rose and Horse Blankets, &c.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of family Groceries, jus received by

HAMILTON WILLIAMS

JUNIATTA IRON & NAILS of every size, HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Notice of the Sale of the Canal.

THE Books for receiving subscription of stock for the prosecution of the Northern or Erie and Michigan Canal, between Fort Wayne and the confluence of the Elkhart river with the great St Joseph river at Elkhart, will be opened on Monday the 29th day of August, (inst.) at the following places to wit: Fort Wayne, Auburn, Columbia, Angola, Lima, Union Mills, Augusta, Lewisburgh, Benton, Goshen and Elkhart town.

JOHN A. CLLERICK,
JOHN W. VIOLETT,
FRANCIS COMPARET.
Commissioners.

NOTICE.

Office Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, July 23 1842,

THE MEMBERS of said Company are hereby notified, that for the payment of losses by fire and liabilities sustained and incurred by said Company, since August 11, 1841, the Directors have this day ordered the following Assessment on the Premium Notes given to said Company, payable to the Treasurer on or before the *eighteenth day of September* next ensuing, to-wit:

On all notes dated on or before October 16th 1841, and not discharged, being from No. 1 to No. 2, 401, both inclusive, *thirteen and one-half per cent.*

On all notes dated after October 27, 1841, and on or before December 28, 1841, being from No. 2,408 to No. 2,458, both inclusive, *nine and one-half per cent.*

On all notes dated after December 28, 1841 and on or before January 24, 1842, being from No. 2,459 to No. 2,466, both inclusive, *eight and three quarters per cent.*

On all notes dated after January 24, 1842, and on before March 1, 1842 being from No. 2,467 to No. 2,482, both inclusive, *eight and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 1, 1842, and on or before March 11, 1842, being from No. 2,483 to No. 2,484, both inclusive, *three per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 11, 1842, and on or before March 12, 1842, being on No. 2,485 *two and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 12, 5842, and on or before March 22, 1842, being from No. 2,486 to No. 2, 490, both inclusive, *one and three quarters per cent.*

Receipts for Assessments will be forwarded to Agents or other duly authorised persons, to whom Members are expected to make prompt payment. *Interest* will be charged on all assessments remaining unpaid on and after the 15th day of September, on which day they are payable; and at the expiration of thirty days from this date, delinquents will be liable to suit *for the whole amount* of their Premium Notes of the State bank of Indiana, and of the specie-paying Banks Kentucky and Ohio will be required for assessments.

In cases where members have *alienated* their Policies by sale of the assured property or otherwise, they are hereby notified that it is their duty to surrender the same for discharge, and to pay the amount due up to the time of surrender, agreeable to the requirements of the fifteenth section of the Charter, which must be enforced by the officers of the Company. This is so important a matter to members, that Agents are especially requested to call their attention to it, and to give the proper information in regard thereto. Policies for discharge should be forwarded through the local Agents, and addressed to the Secretary of. *In no case will a Policy be discharged until the amount or amounts due on the Note up to the date of surrender be first paid.*

JAMES BLAKE, *Treasurer.*

Land for Sale.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I HAVE for sale one thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres of choice Land in the County of Whitley, embracing all of Sections 6, and 35, and Fractional Section 7, South-west quarter Section 26 in Township 31 North of Range 10 East. The land will be sold at a lower rate than any other ever offered in the country. JAMES COOK.

Goshen, Ia. July 7, 1842. 3

Great National Magazine!!!

Merchant's Magazine AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW,

THE ONLY WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.

Published monthly—$5 per annum in advance.

BY FREEMAN HUNT, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community, and this respect differs in its character from any magazine either in this country or Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work.

Its contents embrace every subject connected with Commerce and Political Economy, Biographical Sketches of eminent merchants, and Essays from the ablest pens, on Banking, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, Trade, Commerce, and Mercantile Law, including important decisions in the different counts in the United States and England, form part of the contents of each number; together with official reports of all new Commercial Regulation and Treaties.

The Merchants' Magazine is also the repository for authentic Statistical information of Foreign and Domestic Trade and Commerce, Banking, &c., collected from official sources, and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS,

The following extracts are made from more than twelve hundred favorable notices of the work in the possession of the publisher:

To persons who desire to obtain cheaply sound mercantile knowledge—and who are they that could not be benefitted by such knowledge?—we know of no other means where so much can be procured at the same expense. You might be deterred from even opening, with such a title from the supposed dryness and exclusiveness of the subjects. But an aggreeable surprize awaits those who take the best means of testing its merits—that reading a volume—and few will read one who will not secure to themselves the pleasure and the profit of the residue. To those who are called upon to perform the very high duty of legislating on the Mercantile policy of the United States, Hunt's Magazine may be pronounced unhesitatingly indispensible.—*National Intelligence*

No where else can be found in so compendious a form, and such excellence of arrangement, so large an amount of mercantile matter, and so uniformly valuable. Mr. Hunt more than redeems his pledges to the public in every issue of his excellent periodical.—*New York Cour. and Enq,*

This is decidedly one of the most valuable periodicals of the present age, the vast amount of information which it affords at comparatively so small an outlay, places it within the reach of every individual of moderate means, which is by no way the best recommendation in this eminently commercial country.—*N. O Bee.*

If merit is a criterion of success, sure are we that Hunt's Merchant's Magazine will go on prospering and to prosper. What Blackwood is in Conservatism and Literature Hunt bids fair to become in Commerce.—*Mon. Her.*

We see by the English papers that this magazine is becoming well known at road, and obtains very favorable notice from the English press.—This is as it should be—it is certainly a most valuable periodical, and we hope it will obtain a most extensive circulation in this country.—*Boston Morning Post.*

It deals in facts rather than fiction. The articles are marked by good sense and sound information. Every merchant in the land should take a pride and feel a pleasure in sustaining this magazine.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

This valuable work has steadily improved from its commencement. No periodical in the country can be so badly dispensed with. It takes the lead of all of them. The articles are not only *sui generis* and especially adapted to the magazine but they are from the pens of men of talent and ability, who have studied the mercantile law and are capable of expatiating on its merits and expounding the principle of trade.—*Bennet's Herald.*

The Merchant's Magazine was commenced July 1839 Six monthly numbers for a volume of nearly 600 large octavo pages, with title page and a copious index The number for December closed the Fifth Volume. Complete sets of the work, neatly bound or in numbers, can be had of the publisher, 142 Fulton street New York.

Office Merchants Magazine, March 20, 1842.